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in the United States, 1997
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Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States

1997

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Foreword

MMWR Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States, 1997

This publication contains summary tables of the official statistics for the reported occurrence of nationally notifiable diseases in the United States for 1997. These statistics are collected and compiled from reports to the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), which is operated by CDC in collaboration with the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE). Because the dates of onset or diagnosis for notifiable diseases are not always reported, these surveillance data are presented by the week they were reported to CDC by public health officials in state and territorial health departments. These data are finalized and published in the *MMWR Summary of Notifiable Diseases, United States* for use by state and local health departments; schools of medicine and public health; communications media; local, state, and federal agencies; and other agencies or persons interested in following the trends of reportable diseases in the United States. The annual publication of the *Summary* also documents which diseases are considered national priorities for notification and the annual number of cases of such diseases.

The Highlights section presents information on selected nationally notifiable and non-notifiable diseases to provide a context in which to interpret surveillance and disease-trend data and to provide further information on the epidemiology and prevention of selected diseases.

Part 1 contains information regarding morbidity for each of the diseases considered nationally notifiable during 1997. The tables provide the number of cases of notifiable diseases reported to CDC for 1997, as well as the distribution of cases by month and geographic location and by patient's age, sex, race, and Hispanic ethnicity. The data are final totals as of July 25, 1998, unless otherwise noted. Because no cases of anthrax or yellow fever were reported in the United States during 1997, these nationally notifiable diseases do not appear in the tables in Part 1. Nationally notifiable diseases that are reportable in fewer than 40 states also do not appear in these tables. In all tables, leprosy is listed as Hansen disease, and tickborne typhus fever is listed as Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF).

Part 2 contains graphs and maps. These graphs and maps depict summary data for many of the notifiable diseases described in tabular form in Part 1.

Part 3 contains tables that list the number of cases of notifiable diseases reported to CDC since 1966. It also includes a table enumerating deaths associated with specified notifiable diseases reported to the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC during 1987–1996.

Background

As of January 1, 1997, 52 infectious diseases were designated as notifiable at the national level. A notifiable disease is one for which regular, frequent, and timely information regarding individual cases is considered necessary for the prevention and control of the disease. This section briefly summarizes the history of the reporting of nationally notifiable diseases in the United States.

In 1878, Congress authorized the U.S. Marine Hospital Service (i.e., the forerunner of the Public Health Service [PHS]) to collect morbidity reports regarding cholera, smallpox, plague, and yellow fever from U.S. consuls overseas. The intention was to use this information to institute quarantine measures to prevent the introduction and spread of these diseases into the United States. In 1879, a specific Congressional appropriation was made for the collection and publication of reports of these notifiable diseases. Congress expanded the authority for weekly reporting and publication of these reports in 1893 to include data from states and municipal authorities. To increase the uniformity of the data, Congress enacted a law in 1902 directing the Surgeon General to provide forms for the collection and compilation of data and for the publication of reports at the national level. In 1912, state and territorial health authorities — in conjunction with PHS — recommended immediate telegraphic reporting of five infectious diseases and the monthly reporting, by letter, of 10 additional diseases. The first annual summary of *The Notifiable Diseases* in 1912 included reports of 10 diseases from 19 states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii. By 1928, all states, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico were participating in national reporting of 29 specified diseases. At their annual meeting in 1950, state and territorial health officers authorized the Conference of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE), whose purpose was to determine which diseases should be reported to PHS. In 1961, CDC assumed responsibility for the collection and publication of data concerning nationally notifiable diseases.

The list of nationally notifiable diseases is revised periodically. For example, a disease might be added to the list as a new pathogen emerges, or a disease might be deleted as its incidence declines. Public health officials at state health departments and CDC continue to collaborate in determining which diseases should be nationally notifiable. CSTE, with input from CDC, makes recommendations annually for additions and deletions. However, reporting of nationally notifiable diseases to CDC by the states is voluntary. Reporting currently is mandated (i.e., by legislation or regulation) only at the state and local level. Thus, the list of diseases considered notifiable varies slightly by state. All states generally report the internationally quarantinable diseases (i.e., cholera, plague, and yellow fever) in compliance with the World Health Organization's International Health Regulations.

The list of 52 infectious diseases designated as notifiable at the national level during 1997 is as follows:

**The 52 Infectious Diseases Designated
as Notifiable at the National Level During 1997**

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome | <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Invasive Disease) | Rabies, animal |
| Anthrax | Hansen disease (leprosy) | Rabies, human |
| Botulism* | Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome | Rocky Mountain spotted fever |
| Brucellosis | Hemolytic uremic syndrome, post-diarrheal | Rubella |
| Chancroid* | Hepatitis A | Salmonellosis* |
| <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> , genital infection | Hepatitis B | Shigellosis* |
| Cholera | Hepatitis, C/non-A, non-B | Streptococcal disease, invasive, group A |
| Coccidioidomycosis* | HIV infection, pediatric | <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> , drug-resistant* |
| Congenital rubella syndrome | Legionellosis | Streptococcal toxic-shock syndrome |
| Congenital syphilis | Lyme disease | Syphilis |
| Cryptosporidiosis | Malaria | Tetanus |
| Diphtheria | Measles (Rubeola) | Toxic-shock syndrome |
| Encephalitis, California | Meningococcal disease | Trichinosis |
| Encephalitis, eastern equine | Mumps | Tuberculosis |
| Encephalitis, St. Louis | Pertussis | Typhoid fever |
| Encephalitis, western equine | Plague | Yellow fever |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 | Poliomyelitis, paralytic | |
| Gonorrhea | Psittacosis | |

NOTE: Although varicella is not a nationally notifiable disease, the Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists recommends reporting of cases of this disease to CDC.

*Not currently published in the *MMWR* weekly tables.

Data Sources

Provisional data concerning the reported occurrence of notifiable diseases are published weekly in *MMWR*. After each reporting year, staff in state health departments finalize reports of cases for that year with local or county health departments and reconcile the data with reports previously sent to CDC throughout the year. These data are compiled in final form in this summary. Notifiable disease reports (which are published in the annual *MMWR Summary of Notifiable Diseases* only after approval by the appropriate epidemiologist from each submitting state or territory) are the authoritative and archival counts of cases. Data published in *MMWR Surveillance Summaries* or other surveillance reports produced by CDC programs, which are useful for detailed epidemiologic analyses, may not agree exactly with data reported in the annual *Summary of Notifiable Diseases* because of differences in the timing of reports, the source of the data, and the case definitions.

Data in this summary were derived primarily from reports transmitted to the Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics, Epidemiology Program Office, CDC, by the 50 state, two city, and five territorial health departments through the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS). (More information regarding NETSS and notifiable diseases, including case definitions for these conditions, is available on the Internet at <http://www.cdc.gov/epo/phs.htm>.) Final data for other diseases are from the surveillance program records of the following CDC programs (requests for further information regarding these data should be directed to the source specified):

National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)

Office of Vital and Health Statistics Systems (deaths from selected notifiable diseases)

National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID)

Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases (toxic-shock syndrome and laboratory data regarding botulism, *Escherichia coli* O157:H7, *Salmonella*, and *Shigella*)

Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases (laboratory data regarding arboviral encephalitis)

Division of Viral and Rickettsial Diseases (animal rabies)

National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP)

Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome [AIDS])

Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention (chancroid, chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis)

Division of Tuberculosis Elimination (tuberculosis)

National Immunization Program (NIP)

Epidemiology and Surveillance Division (poliomyelitis)

Disease totals for the United States, unless otherwise stated, do not include data for American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). Disease totals from American Samoa were unavailable for 1997.

Population estimates for states are based on the July 1, 1997, post-censal estimates made by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, Population Division, Population Branch, Press Release PLL91. Population estimates for territories are 1997 estimates from the Bureau of the Census, Press Releases CB98-54 and CB98-80.

Rates in this summary were based on data for the U.S. total-resident population. However, population data from states in which diseases were not notifiable or disease data were not available were excluded from rate calculations.

Interpreting Data

The data reported in this summary are useful for analyzing disease trends and determining relative disease burdens. However, these data must be interpreted in light of reporting practices. Some diseases that cause severe clinical illness (e.g., plague and rabies), if diagnosed by a clinician, are most likely reported accurately. However, persons who have diseases that are clinically mild and infrequently associated with serious consequences (e.g., salmonellosis) might not seek medical care from a health-care provider. Even if these less severe diseases are diagnosed, they are less likely to be reported. The degree of completeness of reporting also is influenced by the diagnostic facilities available; the control measures in effect; the public awareness of a specific disease; and the interests, resources, and priorities of state and local officials responsible for disease control and public health surveillance. Finally, factors such as changes in the case definitions for public health surveillance, the introduction of new diagnostic tests, or the discovery of new disease entities can cause changes in disease reporting that are independent of the true incidence of disease.

Public health surveillance data are published for selected racial and ethnic population groups because these variables can be risk markers for certain notifiable diseases. Risk markers can identify potential risk factors for investigation in future studies. Data regarding race and ethnicity also can be used to identify populations to target for prevention efforts. However, one also must use caution when drawing conclusions from reported data relating to race and ethnicity. Among certain races and ethnicities, there are likely to be differential patterns of access to health care, interest in seeking health care, and detection of disease that would lead to data not representative of disease incidence in these populations. In addition, not all data concerning race and ethnicity are collected uniformly for all diseases. For example, the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology and the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention in the National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP) collect information regarding race and ethnicity using a single variable. A person's racial and ethnic background is reported as either American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, Black non-Hispanic, White non-Hispanic, or Hispanic. Additionally, although the recommended standard for classifying a person's race or ethnicity is based on self-reporting, this procedure might not always be followed.

Highlights for 1997

The Highlights section presents information on the public health importance of selected nationally notifiable and non-notifiable diseases, including a) domestic and international disease outbreaks; b) active surveillance findings; c) changes in data reporting practices; d) the impact of prevention programs; e) the emergence of antimicrobial resistance; and f) changes in immunization policies. This information is intended to provide a context in which to interpret surveillance and disease-trend data and to provide further information on the epidemiology and prevention of selected diseases.

Highlights for Selected Nationally Notifiable Diseases

Arboviral Encephalitis

The 1997 national total of 127 confirmed or probable California serogroup viral encephalitis cases (all of which were La Crosse encephalitis cases) is the fourth largest yearly total of such cases reported since 1964. The 73 case reports from West Virginia (57% of the national total) represent that state's largest total and an increase of 11% over its 1996 total. Much of the increase in reports from West Virginia may be attributable to this state's recent implementation of an active surveillance system for this disease. La Crosse encephalitis is endemic in the eastern United States, where it is associated with exposure to deciduous forests and *Aedes triseriatus* (the eastern tree-hole mosquito). A summertime/autumnal outbreak of St. Louis encephalitis in central Florida accounted for nine of the 13 cases reported nationally in 1997. The last major epidemic of St. Louis encephalitis in the United States (223 cases and 11 deaths) occurred in Florida in 1990. St. Louis encephalitis affects persons in portions of both the eastern and western United States. In Florida, the primary mosquito vector of St. Louis encephalitis virus is *Culex nigripalpus*. Fourteen cases of eastern equine encephalitis among humans were reported in 1997 from the South (12 cases), New England (one case), and the Upper Midwest (one case). Eastern equine encephalitis virus is typically transmitted to humans by various *Aedes* mosquito species. No cases of western equine encephalitis among humans have been reported nationally since 1994. The primary mosquito vector of western equine encephalitis virus in the western United States is *Culex tarsalis*.

Cryptosporidium

National reporting for cryptosporidiosis began in 1995 with 2,972 cases reported from 27 states. During 1996, as cryptosporidiosis became a reportable disease in an increased number of states, 2,426 cases were reported from 42 states. In 1997, a total of 2,566 cases were reported from 45 states. Because the diagnosis of cryptosporidiosis is often not considered, and because laboratories do not routinely test for *Cryptosporidium* infection, cryptosporidiosis continues to be underdiagnosed and underreported.

Diphtheria

Four cases of diphtheria were reported in the United States in 1997; two persons, both with localized mild illness, had culture-confirmed diphtheria. One confirmed case was caused by infection with a toxigenic strain of *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*, and was reported from a known endemic focus in South Dakota (MMWR 1997;46:506-10); one case caused by nontoxigenic *C. diphtheriae* was reported from Oregon. Two probable cases were reported from Nevada. Both case-patients had acute membranous pharyngitis; oropharyngeal specimens were positive for diphtheria toxin by polymerase chain reaction, but bacterial cultures of these specimens were negative.

In 1997, more than 7,000 cases of diphtheria were reported in an ongoing diphtheria epidemic in the New Independent States of the former Soviet Union. No importations were reported in the United States.

***Haemophilus Influenzae* (Invasive Disease)**

In 1997, a total of 260 cases of *Haemophilus influenzae* (Hi) invasive disease among children aged <5 years were reported. (Data were provided by the National Immunization Program and were based on date of onset, not MMWR week.) An estimated 20,000 cases of *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) invasive disease among children occurred annually prior to Hib vaccine licensure in 1987. (JAMA 1993;269:221-6) The dramatic decline is attributed to the widespread administration of the Hib vaccine to preschool-aged children. Of the 260 cases, 201 (77%) isolates were serotyped, and 82 (41%) of the isolates for which serotype was known were type b. Of the 82 cases of Hib invasive disease reported in children aged <5 years, 42 (51%) were aged <6 months, which is too young to have completed a three-dose primary Hib vaccination. However, 27 (68%) of the 40 children who were old enough (aged ≥6 months) to have completed a three-dose primary series before they developed Hib invasive disease were incompletely vaccinated or their vaccination status was unknown. These cases might have been prevented with age-appropriate vaccination.

Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome

In 1997, a total of 21 cases of Hantavirus pulmonary syndrome (HPS) were reported. HPS is a pan-American viral zoonosis caused by Sin Nombre virus and other New World hantaviruses, which in the United States, include Bayou virus, Black Creek Canal virus, and New York-1 virus. The identified rodent reservoirs for Sin Nombre, New York-1, Black Creek Canal, and Bayou viruses are, respectively, *Peromyscus maniculatus* (deer mouse), *Peromyscus leucopus* (white-footed mouse), *Sigmodon hispidus* (cotton rat), and *Oryzomys palustris* (rice rat). Cases of HPS have been found in the continental United States, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay. As of March 31, 1998, national surveillance for HPS has identified 179 confirmed cases in 29 states (case-fatality ratio = 44.7%).

Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome

Post-diarrheal hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS) is a life-threatening illness characterized by hemolytic anemia, thrombocytopenia, and renal injury. Nearly all cases in the United States are caused by infection with *Shiga* toxin-producing *Escherichia coli*, with serotype O157:H7 being predominant. In 1997, the second year of national reporting, 20 states reported 93 cases of post-diarrheal HUS to CDC. By comparison, 18

states reported 104 cases in 1996. The median age of patients was 4 years (range: 1–89 years), with females accounting for 62% of patients overall. Illness was seasonal, with 50% of cases occurring during July through September.

Hepatitis A

In 1996, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) issued recommendations for the prevention of hepatitis A through active or passive immunization (*MMWR* 1996;45[No. RR-15]). The report provides recommendations for use of the hepatitis A vaccines (i.e., HAVRIX[®], manufactured by SmithKline Beecham Biologicals, and VAQTA[®], manufactured by Merck & Company, Inc.). For communities with high rates of hepatitis A and periodic outbreaks (peak rates: 700 reported cases per 100,000 population), routine vaccination of children aged 2 years and catch-up vaccination of older children is recommended. To control outbreaks in communities with intermediate rates of hepatitis A (i.e., 50–200 reported cases per 100,000 population), vaccination programs targeting subpopulations with the highest rates of disease may be considered. In these communities, ongoing routine vaccination of young children should be implemented to prevent future outbreaks.

Hepatitis C

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection is the most common bloodborne infection in the United States. Based on data from the CDC Sentinel Counties Study of Viral Hepatitis, it is estimated that as many as 180,000 new HCV infections occurred each year during the 1980s. Since 1989, the annual number of new infections has declined by 80%. However, in 1996, data from the third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, conducted from 1988 through 1994, indicated that approximately 4 million Americans (1.8%) are infected with HCV. Many of these chronically infected persons might not be aware of their infection or be clinically ill, because symptoms of hepatitis C-related chronic liver disease might not develop for 10–20 years after infection. However, such persons can infect others and are at risk for chronic liver disease or other HCV-related chronic diseases. Cirrhosis develops in 10%–20% of persons with HCV-related chronic hepatitis during the first two decades after infection, and 8,000–12,000 persons die from HCV-related chronic liver disease each year. CDC recently published new guidelines for HCV prevention and control (*MMWR* 1998;47[No. RR-19]).

HIV Infection in Children and Infants

In 1997, reports based on AIDS surveillance data indicated substantial declines in perinatally acquired AIDS, reflecting declining perinatal HIV transmission. HIV surveillance data indicated that the increasing use of zidovudine was temporally associated with this substantial decline in perinatally acquired AIDS (*MMWR* 1997;46:1086–92). These data demonstrate success in nationwide efforts to implement Public Health Service guidelines for use of zidovudine to reduce perinatal HIV transmission (*MMWR* 1994;43[No. RR-11]); *MMWR* 1998;47[No. RR-2]) and routine, voluntary prenatal HIV testing (*MMWR* 1995;44[No. RR-7]). States that conduct surveillance of perinatally exposed and infected children can evaluate the impact of the guidelines more completely and document resources needed to care for perinatally exposed infants. In 1997, a total of 30 states conducted surveillance of HIV infection in children, reporting 258 HIV-infected children who had not progressed to AIDS and 200 children who had

AIDS. These states also received 2,238 new reports of perinatally exposed children who required follow up with health-care providers to determine their HIV infection status.

Measles

A total of 138 laboratory-confirmed cases of measles were reported to CDC in 1997, which is the lowest number of measles cases reported in one year and is less than half the previous record low. Of the 138 cases reported, 57 (41%) were international importations, and exposure to these cases resulted in 17 (12%) additional cases. Thus, 74 (54%) cases were associated with importation. An additional seven cases had virologic evidence suggesting an imported measles virus. Fifty-four (41%) measles patients were aged <5 years, 39 (28%) were aged 5–19 years, and 42 (30%) were aged ≥20 years. Thirty-two patients (23%) reported having been vaccinated; seven (5%) received two doses. A total of 13 outbreaks were reported, with the largest involving eight cases. In 1997, no confirmed measles cases were reported from 21 states, and fewer than five cases were reported from 20 states and the District of Columbia.

Plague

In 1997, four plague cases among humans were reported in the United States (two cases in California, one in Arizona, and one in Colorado). One case was fatal and, like two fatal cases that occurred in 1996, septicemic plague was diagnosed postmortem. Each of these cases, which occurred in plague-endemic areas, illustrates the need for health-care providers to maintain a high level of awareness about the risks of human plague. Of the 350 cases reported in the United States from 1970 through 1997, approximately 80% were reported from the southwestern states of New Mexico, Arizona, and Colorado; 9% were reported from California; and nine other western states reported limited numbers of cases. Plague also occurs in animal populations in four other western states that have not reported cases among humans, including Kansas, where *Yersinia pestis*-infected prairie dog fleas were identified in 1997. This is the first report of plague in an animal in Kansas since 1950; however, a nearby county in Oklahoma experienced one case among a person in 1991, and other Great Plains states have reported epizootic activity in recent years (*MMWR* 1994;43:242–6). Internationally, outbreaks of rat-associated plague occurred in the port city of Mahajanga, Madagascar from 1995 through 1997. These are the first port-related outbreaks to be reported from that country in decades. Researchers reported the first case of multidrug-resistant *Y. pestis* in 1997. This isolate, which was obtained in 1995 from a case in Madagascar, contained a plasmid that conferred resistance to antibiotics commonly prescribed for plague treatment or prophylaxis (e.g., streptomycin, chloramphenicol, and tetracycline) (*N Engl J Med* 1997;337:677–80, 702–4).

Poliomyelitis

In 1997, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommended a change in routine childhood vaccination policy for polio in the United States. The previously recommended schedule of four doses of attenuated oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV) was changed to a sequential schedule of two doses of inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV) followed by two doses of OPV for routine vaccination of children. Since

1980, a total of 147 cases have been reported, of which 139 were associated with the use of OPV. The last imported case was reported in 1993.

Streptococcal Disease, Invasive, Group A

According to reports from active surveillance programs in five states (i.e., California, Connecticut, Georgia, Minnesota, and Oregon), the incidence of invasive group A streptococcal disease during 1997 was 4.1 cases/100,000 population; disease incidence ranged from 2.2 to 5.1 cases/100,000 population among the surveillance areas. Streptococcal toxic shock syndrome and necrotizing fasciitis accounted for approximately 6.9% and 7.7% of invasive cases, respectively. Overall case-fatality among patients with invasive group A streptococcal disease was 13%; case-fatality rates were higher among patients with streptococcal toxic shock syndrome and necrotizing fasciitis (43% and 21%, respectively). Risk factors for invasive group A streptococcal disease include elderly age, HIV infection, diabetes, cancer, alcohol abuse, and varicella infection.

***Streptococcus pneumoniae*, Drug-Resistant**

The proportion of drug-resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae* isolates continues to increase, according to reports from active surveillance programs in seven states (i.e., California, Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, Oregon, and Tennessee). During 1997, approximately 26% of pneumococcal isolates obtained from sterile sites were no longer susceptible to penicillin (mean inhibitory concentration [MIC] ≥ 0.1 $\mu\text{g/mL}$). In 1997, the proportion of all isolates with high-level penicillin resistance (MIC ≥ 2 $\mu\text{g/mL}$), increased from 12% in 1996 to 14.4%; a total of 7.2% of isolates had MICs ≥ 4 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ compared with 5.4% in 1996. The resistant proportion varied widely by geographic region. To limit the contribution of unnecessary antimicrobial use to the spread of drug-resistant *S. pneumoniae*, CDC and the American Academy of Pediatrics issued recommendations for judicious use of antimicrobial agents for upper-respiratory-tract infections among children (*Pediatrics* 1998;101[suppl]). Educational materials concerning the principles of judicious antimicrobial use can be obtained by calling the National Center for Infectious Diseases at (404) 639-4702 for an order form.

Tetanus

Fifty cases of tetanus were reported in 1997. During 1995–1997, an average annual incidence of 41 cases were reported, the lowest ever reported since national tetanus surveillance began in 1947. The average annual incidence of 0.15 cases per million population represents a slight decline from the incidence of 0.2 cases per million population reported during 1991–1994.

Highlights for Selected Non-Notifiable Diseases

Cyclosporiasis

In 1997, several outbreaks of cyclosporiasis associated with various types of fresh produce (e.g., raspberries, mesclun lettuce, and basil) occurred in the United States. In the largest outbreak, which was associated with consumption of fresh raspberries, 41 clusters with a total of 762 cases (25% were laboratory confirmed) were reported by 13 states, the District of Columbia, and one province in Canada.

Dengue

Fifty-six laboratory-positive cases of dengue were imported into the United States in 1997 and diagnosed at the CDC Dengue Branch. This number represents a 30% increase from the number of laboratory-confirmed cases reported in 1996 (n=43). Similarly, the total number of dengue and dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) cases reported by Pan American Health Organization member countries in 1997 (n=364,945) was 46% higher than the 1996 total (n=250,707). Autochthonous dengue cases (n=3) were documented in south Texas again in 1997, underscoring the risk of dengue transmission in southern gulf coast states where mosquito vectors occur. After a 15-year absence, dengue cases were reported from Cuba in 1997. The municipality of Santiago de Cuba experienced an outbreak with 2,946 laboratory-diagnosed cases and 205 DHF cases, which resulted in 12 deaths.

HIV Infection in Adults

In June 1997, HIV-infection reporting for adults (i.e., persons aged ≥ 13 years) was added to the list of nationally notifiable diseases at a Council of State and Territorial Epidemiologists (CSTE) meeting. During 1997, reports based on acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) surveillance data highlighted substantial declines in AIDS incidence and deaths. As a result of improvements in treatment and care of persons infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), surveillance of AIDS alone no longer accurately reflects the magnitude or direction of the epidemic. Data concerning persons in whom HIV infection is diagnosed before AIDS is diagnosed are needed to determine populations that could benefit from prevention and treatment services. CSTE recommends that all states and territories implement confidential HIV infection reporting based on methods that provide accurate and representative data for all persons confidentially diagnosed with HIV infection.

Influenza A (H5N1)

In May 1997, the first known case of disease among humans caused by influenza A (H5N1) virus occurred in a previously healthy 3-year-old child in Hong Kong; this child died from his illness. An additional 17 cases (including five deaths) were detected in November and December 1997. All cases occurred coincident with outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza A (H5N1) virus among poultry. At the end of December, Hong Kong authorities initiated the slaughter of all chickens in Hong Kong and, since then, no additional cases of influenza A (H5N1) virus have been detected among humans despite enhanced surveillance. The pandemic potential of influenza A (H5N1) viruses remains unknown. No cases of H5N1 infection were reported in the United States.

Tularemia

Tularemia was removed from the nationally notifiable disease list in 1995. However, as of January 1998, a total of 36 states maintained tularemia as a notifiable condition. Based on a telephone survey of state departments of health conducted from 1995 through 1997, a total of 313 cases of tularemia were reported by 43 states (119 cases in 1995, 89 cases in 1996, and 105 cases in 1997). Of these, 155 (49%) were reported from Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Arkansas.

Vancomycin-Resistant Enterococci (VRE)

The magnitude and impact of vancomycin-resistant enterococci (VRE) in the United States are demonstrated by CDC's National Nosocomial Infections Surveillance (NNIS) system, which includes more than 275 U.S. hospitals. Additional data are available on the Internet at <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/hip/Surveill/surveill.htm>. During 1989–1997, the percentage of enterococci resistant to vancomycin isolated from patients in intensive care units with nosocomial infections increased from 0.4% to 23.2% (Table). The percentage of VRE isolated from patients in noncritical care units with nosocomial infections increased from 0.3% to 15.4%.

TABLE: Percentage of nosocomial enterococci reported as resistant to vancomycin, by health-care setting and year*

| Year | Intensive care unit (ICU) [†] | Non-ICU [†] |
|------|--|----------------------|
| 1989 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| 1990 | 1.5 | 0.8 |
| 1991 | 5.3 | 2.9 |
| 1992 | 7.1 | 2.9 |
| 1993 | 11.6 | 4.8 |
| 1994 | 13.6 | 9.0 |
| 1995 | 12.8 | 12.0 |
| 1996 | 16.6 | 11.6 |
| 1997 | 23.2 | 15.4 |

*N>2000 isolates for each year.

[†]P<0.0001, chi-square for linear trend.

Source: NNIS System, Hospital Infections Program, National Center for Infectious Diseases

PART 1:

Summaries of Notifiable Diseases in the United States

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES, GRAPHS, AND MAPS

| | |
|---|----|
| Data not available..... | NA |
| Report of disease is not required in that jurisdiction (not notifiable) | NN |
| No reported cases | - |

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, by month, United States, 1997

| NAME | Total | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Unk. |
|--|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|--------|------|
| AIDS* | 58,492 | 4,682 | 5,066 | 5,364 | 4,586 | 5,072 | 5,234 | 4,281 | 4,803 | 4,964 | 4,636 | 4,016 | 5,788 | - |
| Botulism, total | 132 | 9 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 14 | 9 | 19 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 20 | 14 | - |
| Brucellosis | 98 | 20 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 9 | 11 | - |
| Chancroid† | 243 | - | 65 | - | - | 80 | - | - | 58 | - | - | 40 | - | - |
| Chlamydia‡§ | 526,671 | - | 119,217 | - | - | 130,697 | - | - | 135,403 | - | - | 141,354 | - | - |
| Cholera | 6 | 146 | 94 | 154 | 121 | 152 | 117 | 211 | 358 | 311 | 293 | 310 | 299 | - |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 2,566 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Diphtheria | 4 | 82 | 73 | 107 | 71 | 173 | 190 | 400 | 432 | 335 | 281 | 196 | 215 | - |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 | 2,555 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gonorrhea† | 324,907 | 74,417 | - | - | 98 | 116 | 103 | 69 | 87,378 | 76 | 58 | 103 | 177 | - |
| <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , invasive | 122 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 5 | 2,091 | 2,828 | 2,517 | 2,526 | 2,524 | 3,630 | - |
| Hansen disease (leprosy) | 30,021 | 1,716 | 2,184 | 2,885 | 2,033 | 3,124 | 2,163 | 2,091 | 2,828 | 2,517 | 2,526 | 2,524 | 3,630 | - |
| Hepatitis A | 10,416 | 696 | 637 | 947 | 736 | 1,022 | 774 | 731 | 955 | 809 | 735 | 923 | 1,451 | - |
| Hepatitis B | 3,816 | 273 | 257 | 322 | 246 | 384 | 291 | 304 | 370 | 319 | 242 | 312 | 496 | - |
| Hepatitis C, non-A non-B | 1,163 | 61 | 84 | 72 | 63 | 83 | 69 | 75 | 116 | 112 | 127 | 152 | 149 | - |
| Legionellosis | 12,801 | 512 | 254 | 390 | 293 | 612 | 724 | 1,638 | 3,197 | 1,944 | 1,057 | 988 | 1,192 | - |
| Lyme disease | 2,001 | 124 | 98 | 111 | 100 | 168 | 181 | 188 | 279 | 160 | 147 | 181 | 264 | - |
| Malaria | 138 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 14 | 31 | 10 | 21 | 13 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 11 | - |
| Measles (rubeola) | 3,308 | 138 | 348 | 469 | 282 | 360 | 248 | 175 | 184 | 171 | 168 | 230 | 535 | - |
| Meningococcal disease | 683 | 32 | 46 | 72 | 63 | 101 | 57 | 25 | 37 | 61 | 45 | 72 | 72 | - |
| Mumps | 6,564 | 607 | 403 | 512 | 537 | 475 | 404 | 393 | 543 | 475 | 397 | 740 | 1,078 | - |
| Pertussis (whooping cough) | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Plague | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Poliomyelitis, paralytic | 33 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | - | 4 | 3 | 2 | - | 4 | - |
| Psittacosis | 8,105 | 268 | 422 | 667 | 741 | 781 | 678 | 599 | 830 | 832 | 862 | 707 | 718 | - |
| Rabies, animal | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rabies, human | 409 | 20 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 24 | 58 | 54 | 87 | 48 | 45 | 25 | 16 | - |
| Rocky Mountain spotted fever | 181 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 10 | 30 | 34 | 36 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 1 | 15 | - |
| Rubella (German measles) | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rubella, congenital syndrome | 41,901 | 1,663 | 2,030 | 2,544 | 2,351 | 3,391 | 3,175 | 3,626 | 5,398 | 4,364 | 3,961 | 4,219 | 5,179 | - |
| Salmonellosis | 23,117 | 1,572 | 1,200 | 1,301 | 1,064 | 1,615 | 1,522 | 1,694 | 2,717 | 2,166 | 2,100 | 2,792 | 3,374 | - |
| Shigellosis | 46,540 | - | 11,872 | - | - | 13,007 | - | - | 11,371 | - | - | 10,290 | - | - |
| Syphilis, total all stages† | 8,550 | - | 2,264 | - | - | 2,252 | - | - | 2,198 | - | - | 1,836 | - | - |
| Primary and secondary† | 1,049 | - | 331 | - | - | 279 | - | - | 243 | - | - | 196 | - | - |
| Congenital <1 year† | 50 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 4 | - |
| Tetanus | 157 | 15 | 9 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 22 | - |
| Toxic-shock syndrome | 13 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trichinosis | 19,851 | 794 | 1,285 | 1,630 | 1,790 | 1,813 | 1,553 | 1,697 | 1,644 | 1,583 | 1,601 | 1,442 | 3,019 | - |
| Tuberculosis† | 365 | 9 | 20 | 28 | 17 | 33 | 25 | 23 | 43 | 44 | 35 | 36 | 52 | - |
| Typhoid fever | 98,727 | 5,463 | 10,792 | 15,484 | 11,394 | 17,909 | 6,744 | 2,665 | 1,370 | 2,159 | 3,069 | 6,748 | 14,930 | - |
| Varicella (chickenpox)** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

*The total number of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases includes all cases reported to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP) as of December 31, 1997.

†Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of July 13, 1998.

‡Chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by *C. trachomatis*.

§Cases were updated through the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHSTP, as of April 15, 1998.

**Not nationally notifiable.

SUMMARY TABLES — 1997

SUMMARY TABLES — 1997

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Reported cases, by geographic division and area, United States, 1997

| Area | Total resident population (in thousands) | AIDS* | Botulism | | Brucellosis | Chancroid† | Chlamydia trachomatis infection† |
|----------------------|---|---------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Foodborne | Infant | | | |
| United States | 267,637 | 58,492 | 31 | 79 | 98 | 243 | 526,671 |
| New England | 13,379 | 2,372 | — | — | 1 | 4 | 18,433 |
| Maine | 1,242 | 51 | — | — | — | — | 1,066 |
| N.H. | 1,173 | 55 | — | — | — | — | 816 |
| Vt. | 589 | 29 | — | — | — | NN | 434 |
| Mass. | 6,118 | 863 | — | — | 1 | 4 | 7,984 |
| R.I. | 987 | 152 | — | — | — | — | 2,069 |
| Conn. | 3,270 | 1,222 | — | — | — | — | 6,064 |
| Mid. Atlantic | 38,210 | 18,327 | — | 17 | 3 | 119 | 58,653 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 10,828 | 3,858 | — | 2 | 1 | — | NN |
| N.Y. City | 7,309 | 9,331 | — | — | — | 119 | 28,468 |
| N.J. | 8,053 | 3,226 | — | 3 | — | — | 10,347 |
| Pa. | 12,020 | 1,912 | — | 12 | 2 | — | 19,838 |
| E.N. Central | 43,890 | 4,350 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 86,404 |
| Ohio | 11,186 | 848 | — | 3 | 2 | 3 | 22,827 |
| Ind. | 5,864 | 523 | — | — | — | — | 9,600 |
| Ill. | 11,896 | 1,842 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 23,024 |
| Mich. | 9,774 | 882 | — | — | 3 | — | 21,399 |
| Wis. | 5,170 | 255 | NA | 2 | NA | — | 9,554 |
| W.N. Central | 18,571 | 1,166 | — | — | 7 | — | 32,968 |
| Minn. | 4,686 | 214 | — | — | — | — | 6,631 |
| Iowa | 2,852 | 101 | — | NN | 4 | — | 4,907 |
| Mo. | 5,402 | 577 | — | — | 2 | — | 12,308 |
| N. Dak. | 641 | 13 | — | — | NN | NN | 902 |
| S. Dak. | 738 | 11 | — | — | — | — | 1,450 |
| Nebr. | 1,657 | 91 | — | — | 1 | — | 2,767 |
| Kans. | 2,595 | 159 | — | — | — | — | 4,003 |
| S. Atlantic | 48,230 | 13,858 | 1 | 3 | 8 | 30 | 106,486 |
| Del. | 732 | 231 | — | — | — | — | 2,613 |
| Md. | 5,094 | 1,875 | — | — | — | 1 | 13,763 |
| D.C. | 529 | 998 | — | — | 1 | — | 3,069 |
| Va. | 6,734 | 1,175 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 11,615 |
| W. Va. | 1,816 | 130 | — | 2 | — | — | 3,108 |
| N.C. | 7,425 | 850 | 1 | — | 3 | 9 | 17,108 |
| S.C. | 3,760 | 779 | — | — | — | 15 | 12,511 |
| Ga. | 7,486 | 1,722 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15,911 |
| Fla. | 14,654 | 6,098 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 26,788 |
| E.S. Central | 16,326 | 2,062 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 35,437 |
| Ky. | 3,908 | 361 | — | — | 1 | — | 6,332 |
| Tenn. | 5,368 | 784 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 12,502 |
| Ala. | 4,319 | 570 | — | — | — | 1 | 8,704 |
| Miss. | 2,731 | 347 | — | — | — | — | 7,899 |
| W.S. Central | 29,631 | 6,337 | 1 | 11 | 20 | 57 | 72,139 |
| Ark. | 2,523 | 242 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2,503 |
| La. | 4,352 | 1,094 | — | 1 | — | 3 | 11,545 |
| Okla. | 3,317 | 283 | — | — | — | — | 7,416 |
| Tex. | 19,439 | 4,718 | 1 | 9 | 19 | 53 | 50,675 |
| Mountain | 16,483 | 1,850 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 29,216 |
| Mont. | 879 | 41 | — | — | — | — | 1,146 |
| Idaho | 1,210 | 52 | — | 2 | — | — | 1,709 |
| Wyo. | 480 | 16 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 635 |
| Colo. | 3,893 | 380 | — | — | 2 | — | 7,196 |
| N. Mex. | 1,730 | 169 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 4,021 |
| Ariz. | 4,555 | 448 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | 10,783 |
| Utah | 2,059 | 152 | — | 2 | — | — | 1,774 |
| Nev. | 1,677 | 592 | — | 1 | — | — | 1,952 |
| Pacific | 42,917 | 8,121 | 27 | 34 | 37 | 22 | 86,935 |
| Wash. | 5,610 | 641 | 3 | — | 3 | 2 | 9,574 |
| Oreg. | 3,243 | 305 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5,270 |
| Calif. | 32,268 | 7,029 | 2 | 29 | 30 | 19 | 68,647 |
| Alaska | 609 | 52 | 19 | — | — | — | 1,615 |
| Hawaii | 1,187 | 94 | — | 3 | 3 | — | 1,829 |
| Guam | 145 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 368 |
| P.R. | 3,827 | 2,040 | — | — | — | 1 | 2,123 |
| V.I. | 114 | 99 | NA | NA | NA | NA | 14 |
| American Samoa | 60 | — | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| C.N.M.I. | 63 | 1 | — | — | — | NA | NA |

*Totals reported to Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP), as of December 31, 1997. Total includes 49 cases in persons with unknown state of residence.

†Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of July 13, 1998.

SUMMARY TABLES — 1997

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Reported cases, by geographic division and area, United States, 1997 (continued)

| Area | Cholera | Cryptosporidiosis | Diphtheria | <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 | | Gonorrhea ¹ | <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> |
|----------------|---------|-------------------|------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | NETSS* | PHLIS [†] | | (Invasive Disease) |
| United States | 6 | 2,566 | 4 | 2,555 | 1,658 | 324,907 | 1,162 |
| New England | — | 166 | — | 197 | 133 | 5,889 | 67 |
| Maine | — | 34 | — | 19 | — | 66 | 5 |
| N.H. | — | 6 | — | 15 | 16 | 96 | 13 |
| Vt. | — | 18 | — | 8 | 3 | 53 | 3 |
| Mass. | — | 62 | — | 99 | 95 | 2,225 | 40 |
| R.I. | — | 4 | — | 12 | 1 | 422 | 4 |
| Conn. | — | 42 | — | 44 | 18 | 3,027 | 2 |
| Mid. Atlantic | — | 528 | — | 167 | 56 | 39,947 | 184 |
| Upstate N.Y. | — | 328 | — | 111 | — | 6,801 | 69 |
| N.Y. City | — | 169 | — | 20 | 9 | 15,592 | 42 |
| N.J. | — | 31 | — | 36 | 27 | 7,587 | 53 |
| Pa. | — | NN | — | NN | 20 | 9,967 | 20 |
| E.N. Central | 1 | 523 | — | 574 | 302 | 59,591 | 172 |
| Ohio | — | 38 | — | 108 | 55 | 14,961 | 86 |
| Ind. | — | 46 | — | 82 | 49 | 6,155 | 24 |
| Ill. | — | 73 | — | 76 | 40 | 18,423 | 42 |
| Mich. | 1 | 46 | — | 152 | 108 | 15,736 | 19 |
| Wis. | NN | 320 | — | 156 | 50 | 4,316 | 1 |
| W.N. Central | 1 | 424 | 1 | 503 | 417 | 14,860 | 75 |
| Minn. | 1 | 242 | — | 199 | 210 | 2,417 | 57 |
| Iowa | — | 71 | — | 114 | 76 | 1,311 | 6 |
| Mo. | — | 38 | — | 58 | 69 | 7,941 | 8 |
| N. Dak. | — | 15 | — | 15 | 12 | 68 | — |
| S. Dak. | — | 23 | 1 | 29 | 37 | 173 | 3 |
| Nebr. | — | 21 | — | 58 | — | 1,210 | 1 |
| Kans. | — | 14 | — | 30 | 13 | 1,740 | — |
| S. Atlantic | — | 289 | — | 222 | 151 | 93,011 | 188 |
| Del. | — | 8 | — | 5 | 4 | 1,273 | — |
| Md. | — | 15 | — | 28 | 16 | 11,568 | 66 |
| D.C. | — | — | — | 2 | — | 4,557 | — |
| Va. | — | NN | — | NN | 46 | 8,731 | 15 |
| W. Va. | — | 1 | — | NN | 1 | 957 | 4 |
| N.C. | — | NN | — | 74 | 40 | 16,888 | 21 |
| S.C. | — | — | — | 13 | 9 | 11,487 | 5 |
| Ga. | — | 74 | — | 45 | — | 18,471 | 42 |
| Fla. | — | 191 | — | 55 | 35 | 19,079 | 35 |
| E.S. Central | — | 47 | — | 101 | 56 | 35,409 | 58 |
| Ky. | — | 20 | — | 30 | — | 4,027 | 8 |
| Tenn. | — | 17 | — | 50 | 40 | 11,023 | 32 |
| Ala. | — | NN | — | 14 | 13 | 12,032 | 15 |
| Miss. | — | 10 | — | 7 | 3 | 8,327 | 3 |
| W.S. Central | 1 | 88 | — | 83 | 33 | 46,532 | 60 |
| Ark. | — | 10 | — | 10 | 11 | 4,382 | 3 |
| La. | — | 23 | — | 18 | 12 | 10,782 | 19 |
| Okla. | — | 12 | — | 13 | 7 | 4,756 | 33 |
| Tex. | 1 | 43 | — | 42 | 3 | 26,612 | 5 |
| Mountain | 1 | 141 | 2 | 275 | 152 | 8,084 | 94 |
| Mont. | — | 5 | — | 21 | 9 | 66 | 1 |
| Idaho | — | NN | — | 38 | 25 | 158 | 1 |
| Wyo. | — | 4 | — | 15 | 13 | 54 | 4 |
| Colo. | — | 25 | — | 83 | 57 | 2,320 | 23 |
| N. Mex. | — | 67 | — | 7 | 6 | 857 | 9 |
| Ariz. | 1 | 20 | — | 42 | 31 | 3,802 | 35 |
| Utah | — | — | — | 57 | — | 278 | 3 |
| Nev. | — | 20 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 549 | 18 |
| Pacific | 2 | 360 | 1 | 433 | 358 | 21,584 | 264 |
| Wash. | — | NN | — | 150 | 147 | 1,968 | 7 |
| Oreg. | — | 32 | 1 | 87 | 98 | 773 | 38 |
| Calif. | 2 | 328 | — | 184 | 99 | 17,941 | 203 |
| Alaska | — | — | — | 12 | 5 | 392 | 8 |
| Hawaii | — | NN | — | NN | 9 | 510 | 8 |
| Guam | — | — | — | NN | — | 47 | — |
| PR. | — | — | — | 5 | — | 526 | — |
| V.I. | NA | NA | — | NA | — | 40 | — |
| American Samoa | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| C.N.M.I. | — | — | — | NN | — | NA | 6 |

*National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance.

[†]Public Health Laboratory Information System. Cases were updated through the National Center for Infectious Diseases as of August 10, 1998.

[‡]Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of July 13, 1998.

SUMMARY TABLES — 1997

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Reported cases, by geographic division and area, United States, 1997 (continued)

| Area | Hansen disease (leprosy) | Hepatitis | | | Legionel- losis | Lyme disease | Malaria |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | A | B | C/non-A, non-B | | | |
| United States | 122 | 30,021 | 10,416 | 3,816 | 1,163 | 12,801 | 2,001 |
| New England | — | 650 | 190 | 58 | 93 | 3,111 | 101 |
| Maine | NN | 66 | 6 | — | 3 | 34 | 1 |
| N.H. | — | 35 | 18 | — | 7 | 39 | 10 |
| Vt. | NN | 15 | 11 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 2 |
| Mass. | — | 254 | 77 | 46 | 32 | 291 | 33 |
| R.I. | — | 131 | 22 | 8 | 18 | 442 | 13 |
| Conn. | — | 149 | 56 | — | 20 | 2,297 | 42 |
| Mid. Atlantic | 14 | 2,124 | 1,417 | 364 | 253 | 7,556 | 519 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 1 | 395 | 363 | 279 | 79 | 3,149 | 81 |
| N.Y. City | 10 | 907 | 460 | — | 27 | 178 | 310 |
| N.J. | 1 | 316 | 249 | NA | 30 | 2,041 | 88 |
| Pa. | 2 | 506 | 345 | 85 | 117 | 2,188 | 40 |
| E.N. Central | 2 | 3,089 | 1,501 | 536 | 347 | 593 | 169 |
| Ohio | — | 332 | 94 | 20 | 120 | 40 | 19 |
| Ind. | — | 330 | 99 | 12 | 57 | 33 | 18 |
| Ill. | — | 868 | 284 | 86 | 35 | 13 | 72 |
| Mich. | 2 | 1,372 | 458 | 392 | 91 | 27 | 44 |
| Wis. | NN | 187 | 566 | 26 | 44 | 480 | 16 |
| W.N. Central | — | 2,300 | 532 | 66 | 75 | 299 | 79 |
| Minn. | — | 243 | 62 | 7 | 9 | 256 | 42 |
| Iowa | — | 490 | 44 | 29 | 12 | 8 | 10 |
| Mo. | — | 1,151 | 360 | 10 | 26 | 28 | 16 |
| N. Dak. | NN | 14 | 7 | 4 | 2 | — | 3 |
| S. Dak. | — | 27 | 1 | — | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| Nebr. | — | 113 | 26 | 3 | 15 | 2 | 1 |
| Kans. | — | 262 | 32 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 4 |
| S. Atlantic | 7 | 2,413 | 1,603 | 297 | 146 | 792 | 383 |
| Del. | — | 31 | 7 | — | 13 | 109 | 5 |
| Md. | 1 | 187 | 172 | 12 | 23 | 494 | 85 |
| D.C. | — | 36 | 30 | — | 5 | 10 | 20 |
| Va. | 1 | 250 | 137 | 27 | 34 | 67 | 73 |
| W. Va. | — | 12 | 16 | 18 | NN | 10 | 1 |
| N.C. | 1 | 211 | 265 | 51 | 14 | 34 | 21 |
| S.C. | 1 | 110 | 99 | 40 | 8 | 3 | 19 |
| Ga. | — | 764 | 224 | NA | 6 | 9 | 57 |
| Fla. | 3 | 812 | 653 | 149 | 43 | 56 | 102 |
| E.S. Central | 2 | 679 | 759 | 383 | 58 | 103 | 40 |
| Ky. | — | 79 | 44 | 17 | 13 | 20 | 13 |
| Tenn. | 2 | 417 | 454 | 241 | 33 | 45 | 11 |
| Ala. | — | 87 | 80 | 13 | 4 | 11 | 10 |
| Miss. | — | 96 | 181 | 112 | 8 | 27 | 6 |
| W.S. Central | 27 | 6,445 | 1,627 | 680 | 47 | 145 | 146 |
| Ark. | 2 | 223 | 107 | 15 | 2 | 27 | 5 |
| La. | 1 | 266 | 208 | 276 | 9 | 13 | 21 |
| Okla. | — | 1,445 | 67 | 10 | 4 | 45 | 9 |
| Tex. | 24 | 4,511 | 1,245 | 379 | 32 | 60 | 111 |
| Mountain | 3 | 4,326 | 870 | 342 | 69 | 15 | 67 |
| Mont. | — | 71 | 12 | 24 | 1 | — | 2 |
| Idaho | — | 150 | 54 | 86 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Wyo. | — | 35 | 25 | 83 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Colo. | — | 402 | 147 | 38 | 19 | — | 30 |
| N. Mex. | — | 351 | 257 | 61 | 3 | 1 | 8 |
| Ariz. | — | 2,330 | 202 | 26 | 18 | 4 | 12 |
| Utah | 1 | 550 | 93 | 5 | 18 | 1 | 3 |
| Nev. | 2 | 437 | 80 | 19 | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| Pacific | 67 | 7,995 | 1,917 | 1,090 | 75 | 187 | 497 |
| Wash. | 1 | 1,015 | 115 | 42 | 12 | 11 | 49 |
| Oreg. | — | 376 | 119 | 4 | — | 20 | 25 |
| Calif. | 40 | 6,422 | 1,657 | 862 | 61 | 154 | 405 |
| Alaska | — | 34 | 15 | — | — | 2 | 5 |
| Hawaii | 26 | 148 | 11 | 182 | 2 | — | 13 |
| Guam | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| P.R. | — | 273 | 843 | — | — | — | 6 |
| V.I. | NA | 8 | 25 | 1 | 5 | NA | 1 |
| American Samoa | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| C.N.M.I. | 1 | 1 | 48 | 2 | — | — | — |

SUMMARY TABLES — 1997

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Reported cases, by geographic division and area, United States, 1997 (continued)

| Area | Measles | | Meningo- coccal disease | Mumps | Pertussis | Plaque | Polio- myelitis, paralytic |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------------------|------------|--------------|----------|----------------------------------|
| | Indigenous | Imported* | | | | | |
| United States | 81 | 57 | 3,308 | 683 | 6,564 | 4 | 3 |
| New England | 11 | 8 | 209 | 14 | 1,096 | - | - |
| Maine | - | 1 | 19 | - | 26 | - | - |
| N.H. | 1 | - | 17 | 1 | 150 | - | - |
| Vt. | - | - | 4 | - | 283 | - | - |
| Mass. | 10 | 6 | 100 | 4 | 582 | - | - |
| R.I. | - | - | 24 | 8 | 19 | - | - |
| Conn. | - | 1 | 45 | 1 | 36 | - | - |
| Mid. Atlantic | 18 | 9 | 357 | 66 | 503 | - | - |
| Upstate N.Y. | 2 | 3 | 97 | 16 | 214 | - | - |
| N.Y. City | 8 | 3 | 57 | 4 | 78 | - | - |
| N.J. | 3 | - | 75 | 8 | 14 | - | - |
| Pa. | 5 | 3 | 128 | 38 | 197 | - | - |
| E.N. Central | 6 | 4 | 499 | 99 | 714 | - | - |
| Ohio | - | - | 164 | 35 | 165 | - | - |
| Ind. | - | - | 60 | 15 | 104 | - | - |
| Ill. | 6 | 1 | 156 | 17 | 155 | - | - |
| Mich. | - | 2 | 72 | 28 | 71 | - | - |
| Wis. | - | 1 | 47 | 4 | 219 | NN | NN |
| W.N. Central | 14 | 3 | 248 | 19 | 890 | - | - |
| Minn. | 5 | 3 | 41 | 7 | 547 | - | - |
| Iowa | - | - | 47 | 10 | 207 | - | - |
| Mo. | 1 | - | 106 | - | 80 | - | - |
| N. Dak. | - | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | - |
| S. Dak. | 8 | - | 6 | - | 5 | - | - |
| Nebr. | - | - | 20 | 1 | 16 | - | - |
| Kans. | - | - | 26 | 1 | 33 | - | - |
| S. Atlantic | 4 | 14 | 578 | 85 | 446 | - | 1 |
| Del. | - | - | 5 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Md. | - | 2 | 42 | 1 | 119 | - | - |
| D.C. | - | 2 | 12 | - | 3 | - | - |
| Va. | - | 1 | 60 | 21 | 59 | - | - |
| W. Va. | 1 | - | 19 | - | 6 | - | - |
| N.C. | - | 2 | 97 | 12 | 118 | - | - |
| S.C. | - | 1 | 64 | 11 | 32 | - | - |
| Ga. | - | 1 | 108 | 11 | 18 | - | - |
| Fla. | 3 | 5 | 171 | 29 | 90 | - | 1 |
| E.S. Central | - | 1 | 242 | 34 | 159 | - | - |
| Ky. | - | - | 50 | 3 | 74 | - | - |
| Tenn. | - | - | 77 | 8 | 40 | - | - |
| Ala. | - | 1 | 85 | 9 | 34 | - | - |
| Miss. | - | - | 30 | 14 | 11 | - | - |
| W.S. Central | 3 | 5 | 335 | 98 | 376 | - | 1 |
| Ark. | - | - | 38 | 3 | 62 | - | - |
| La. | - | - | 57 | 17 | 21 | - | - |
| Okla. | - | 1 | 45 | 3 | 60 | - | - |
| Tex. | 3 | 4 | 195 | 75 | 233 | - | 1 |
| Mountain | 6 | 2 | 189 | 61 | 1,333 | 2 | - |
| Mont. | - | - | 8 | - | 18 | - | - |
| Idaho | - | - | 15 | 6 | 570 | - | - |
| Wyo. | - | - | 3 | 1 | 7 | - | - |
| Colo. | - | - | 51 | 3 | 415 | 1 | - |
| N. Mex. | - | - | 31 | NN | 198 | - | - |
| Ariz. | 5 | - | 44 | 34 | 45 | 1 | - |
| Utah | - | 1 | 17 | 8 | 29 | - | - |
| Nev. | 1 | 1 | 20 | 9 | 51 | - | - |
| Pacific | 19 | 11 | 651 | 207 | 1,047 | 2 | 1 |
| Wash. | 1 | 1 | 115 | 21 | 481 | - | - |
| Oreg. | - | - | 124 | NN | 48 | - | - |
| Calif. | 16 | 8 | 402 | 151 | 483 | 2 | 1 |
| Alaska | - | - | 3 | 8 | 16 | - | - |
| Hawaii | 2 | 2 | 7 | 27 | 19 | - | - |
| Guam | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| P.R. | - | - | 8 | 7 | - | - | - |
| V.I. | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | NA | - |
| American Samoa | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| C.N.M.I. | 1 | - | - | 4 | - | - | - |

*Imported cases include only those resulting from importation from other countries.

SUMMARY TABLES — 1997

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Reported cases, by geographic division and area, United States, 1997 (continued)

| Area | Psittacosis | Rabies | | RMSF* | Rubella | | Cong. syndrome | Salmonellosis | Shigellosis |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|----------|------------|------------|----------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Animal | Human | | Rubella | | | | |
| United States | 33 | 8,105 | 2 | 409 | 181 | 5 | | 41,901 | 23,117 |
| New England | 1 | 1,257 | - | 5 | 6 | - | | 2,348 | 592 |
| Maine | 1 | 227 | - | - | - | - | | 137 | 15 |
| N.H. | - | 49 | - | - | - | - | | 151 | 54 |
| Vt. | - | 113 | - | - | - | - | | 88 | 11 |
| Mass. | - | 282 | - | 1 | 1 | - | | 1,259 | 316 |
| R.I. | - | 42 | - | 1 | - | - | | 167 | 95 |
| Conn. | - | 544 | - | 3 | 5 | - | | 546 | 101 |
| Mid. Atlantic | 5 | 1,722 | - | 39 | 40 | - | | 6,505 | 3,168 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 3 | 1,264 | - | 8 | 11 | - | | 1,649 | 801 |
| N.Y. City | - | NA | - | 6 | 29 | - | | 1,796 | 956 |
| N.J. | - | 190 | - | 9 | - | - | | 1,501 | 625 |
| Pa. | 2 | 268 | - | 16 | - | - | | 1,559 | 786 |
| E.N. Central | 4 | 203 | - | 19 | 6 | - | | 6,207 | 2,552 |
| Ohio | - | 116 | - | 12 | - | - | | 1,545 | 835 |
| Ind. | - | 13 | - | 3 | - | - | | 590 | 88 |
| Ill. | - | 20 | - | 3 | 2 | - | | 1,935 | 1,163 |
| Mich. | 4 | 28 | - | - | - | - | | 906 | 346 |
| Wis. | NA | 26 | NA | 1 | 4 | NN | | 1,231 | 120 |
| W.N. Central | 2 | 537 | - | 35 | 2 | - | | 2,287 | 908 |
| Minn. | 1 | 70 | - | 1 | - | - | | 632 | 138 |
| Iowa | - | 160 | - | 1 | - | - | | 297 | 90 |
| Mo. | 1 | 31 | - | 24 | 2 | - | | 568 | 222 |
| N. Dak. | NN | 91 | - | - | - | - | | 69 | 10 |
| S. Dak. | - | 94 | - | 2 | - | - | | 90 | 31 |
| Nebr. | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | | 185 | 284 |
| Kans. | - | 89 | - | 7 | - | - | | 446 | 133 |
| S. Atlantic | 7 | 3,109 | - | 136 | 79 | 1 | | 8,475 | 4,499 |
| Del. | 1 | 67 | - | - | - | - | | 101 | 35 |
| Md. | 1 | 603 | - | 20 | - | - | | 1,231 | 423 |
| D.C. | - | 5 | - | - | 1 | - | | 115 | 47 |
| Va. | - | 678 | - | 23 | 1 | - | | 1,120 | 416 |
| W. Va. | - | 89 | - | 3 | - | - | | 133 | 27 |
| N.C. | 1 | 879 | - | 35 | 59 | - | | 1,226 | 387 |
| S.C. | 1 | 186 | - | 36 | 15 | - | | 603 | 87 |
| Ga. | - | 324 | - | 11 | - | - | | 1,356 | 1,131 |
| Fla. | 3 | 278 | - | 8 | 3 | 1 | | 2,590 | 1,946 |
| E.S. Central | - | 271 | - | 91 | 1 | - | | 1,771 | 1,127 |
| Ky. | - | 29 | - | 5 | - | - | | 373 | 449 |
| Tenn. | - | 149 | - | 40 | - | - | | 443 | 291 |
| Ala. | - | 88 | - | 9 | 1 | - | | 470 | 272 |
| Miss. | - | 5 | - | 37 | NN | - | | 485 | 115 |
| W.S. Central | - | 439 | - | 69 | 12 | - | | 4,246 | 4,252 |
| Ark. | - | 56 | - | 31 | - | - | | 445 | 273 |
| La. | - | 7 | - | 5 | - | - | | 617 | 182 |
| Okla. | - | 113 | - | 29 | - | - | | 391 | 293 |
| Tex. | - | 263 | - | 4 | 12 | - | | 2,793 | 3,504 |
| Mountain | 3 | 197 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 1 | | 2,587 | 1,913 |
| Mont. | - | 52 | 1 | 4 | - | - | | 63 | 11 |
| Idaho | - | - | - | 5 | 2 | - | | 141 | 79 |
| Wyo. | - | 31 | - | 1 | - | - | | 49 | 5 |
| Colo. | 3 | 34 | - | - | - | - | | 608 | 258 |
| N. Mex. | - | 13 | - | - | - | - | | 311 | 331 |
| Ariz. | - | 53 | - | 1 | 5 | 1 | | 853 | 1,076 |
| Utah | - | 6 | - | 1 | - | - | | 271 | 101 |
| Nev. | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | | 291 | 52 |
| Pacific | 11 | 370 | 1 | 3 | 28 | 3 | | 7,475 | 4,106 |
| Wash. | 1 | - | 1 | - | 5 | - | | 680 | 318 |
| Oreg. | 2 | 14 | - | 1 | - | - | | 368 | 189 |
| Calif. | 8 | 327 | - | 2 | 14 | 3 | | 5,993 | 3,528 |
| Alaska | - | 29 | - | - | - | NN | | 50 | 6 |
| Hawaii | - | - | - | - | 9 | - | | 384 | 65 |
| Guam | - | - | - | - | - | - | | 24 | 35 |
| P.R. | - | 71 | - | - | - | - | | 838 | 70 |
| V.I. | NA | NA | NA | NA | - | - | | 10 | 2 |
| American Samoa | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | | NA | NA |
| C.N.M.I. | - | - | - | - | - | - | | 43 | 34 |

*Rocky Mountain spotted fever.

SUMMARY TABLES — 1997

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Reported cases, by geographic division and area, United States, 1997 (continued)

| Area | Syphilis* | | | Tetanus | Toxic-shock syndrome | Trichinosis | Tuberculosis† | Typhoid fever |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Cong. (<1 yr.) | Primary & secondary | All stages | | | | | |
| United States | 1,049 | 8,550 | 46,540 | 50 | 157 | 13 | 19,851 | 365 |
| New England | 4 | 144 | 1,172 | — | 5 | — | 478 | 21 |
| Maine | — | 2 | 13 | — | 1 | — | 21 | — |
| N.H. | — | — | 23 | — | 3 | — | 17 | — |
| Vt. | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 6 | 1 |
| Mass. | 2 | 78 | 731 | — | 1 | — | 268 | 19 |
| R.I. | — | 2 | 84 | — | — | — | 38 | 1 |
| Conn. | 2 | 62 | 320 | — | — | — | 128 | — |
| Mid. Atlantic | 220 | 412 | 7,950 | 6 | 20 | 2 | 3,511 | 101 |
| Upstate N.Y. | 21 | 41 | 684 | 3 | 10 | — | 535 | 21 |
| N.Y. City | 78 | 97 | 4,955 | — | 4 | — | 1,730 | 49 |
| N.J. | 84 | 151 | 1,129 | 2 | — | 2 | 718 | 29 |
| Pa. | 37 | 123 | 1,182 | 1 | 6 | — | 528 | 2 |
| E.N. Central | 118 | 1,046 | 4,336 | 2 | 46 | 4 | 1,932 | 53 |
| Ohio | 10 | 218 | 761 | — | 2 | 1 | 286 | 5 |
| Ind. | 3 | 151 | 522 | — | 4 | 1 | 168 | 3 |
| Ill. | 72 | 435 | 1,953 | 2 | 12 | — | 974 | 28 |
| Mich. | 26 | 153 | 785 | — | 20 | 1 | 374 | 7 |
| Wis. | 7 | 89 | 315 | NA | 8 | 1 | 130 | 10 |
| W.N. Central | 12 | 172 | 874 | 2 | 28 | 1 | 614 | 5 |
| Minn. | — | 16 | 124 | 1 | 10 | — | 161 | 1 |
| Iowa | — | 7 | 72 | 1 | 3 | — | 74 | — |
| Mo. | 10 | 114 | 494 | — | 8 | 1 | 248 | 1 |
| N. Dak. | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 12 | — |
| S. Dak. | — | 1 | 7 | — | 1 | — | 19 | — |
| Nebr. | — | 5 | 32 | — | 4 | — | 22 | 1 |
| Kans. | 2 | 29 | 145 | — | 1 | — | 78 | 2 |
| S. Atlantic | 201 | 3,177 | 13,253 | 6 | 15 | — | 3,780 | 48 |
| Del. | 2 | 22 | 113 | — | 1 | — | 39 | — |
| Md. | 56 | 891 | 2,453 | 1 | — | — | 340 | 5 |
| D.C. | 12 | 117 | 645 | 1 | 1 | — | 110 | — |
| Va. | 6 | 236 | 1,103 | — | 1 | — | 350 | 5 |
| W. Va. | — | 1 | 19 | 1 | — | — | 54 | 2 |
| N.C. | 22 | 721 | 2,206 | 1 | 1 | — | 463 | 5 |
| S.C. | 15 | 378 | 1,135 | 1 | 3 | — | 328 | 3 |
| Ga. | 15 | 515 | 2,833 | — | 1 | — | 696 | 8 |
| Fla. | 73 | 296 | 2,746 | 1 | 7 | — | 1,400 | 20 |
| E.S. Central | 104 | 1,682 | 5,689 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1,315 | 2 |
| Ky. | 5 | 135 | 403 | — | — | — | 198 | — |
| Tenn. | 30 | 747 | 2,366 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 467 | 1 |
| Ala. | 29 | 410 | 1,481 | — | 1 | — | 405 | 1 |
| Miss. | 40 | 390 | 1,439 | 1 | NN | — | 245 | — |
| W.S. Central | 213 | 1,330 | 8,159 | 11 | 1 | — | 2,810 | 25 |
| Ark. | 31 | 173 | 562 | 1 | 1 | NN | 200 | — |
| La. | 22 | 364 | 1,808 | 2 | — | — | 406 | 2 |
| Okla. | 9 | 117 | 405 | 2 | — | — | 212 | 3 |
| Tex. | 151 | 676 | 5,384 | 6 | — | — | 1,992 | 20 |
| Mountain | 12 | 172 | 1,045 | 6 | 18 | 4 | 644 | 9 |
| Mont. | — | — | 5 | 1 | — | 4 | 18 | 1 |
| Idaho | — | 1 | 24 | — | 1 | — | 15 | — |
| Wyo. | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Colo. | — | 15 | 154 | 2 | 9 | — | 94 | 4 |
| N. Mex. | — | 9 | 103 | — | — | — | 71 | — |
| Ariz. | 12 | 132 | 600 | — | 4 | — | 296 | 2 |
| Utah | — | 5 | 56 | 3 | 3 | — | 36 | — |
| Nev. | — | 10 | 102 | — | 1 | — | 112 | 2 |
| Pacific | 165 | 415 | 4,062 | 14 | 21 | 1 | 4,767 | 101 |
| Wash. | 1 | 17 | 132 | 1 | 5 | — | 305 | 7 |
| Oreg. | 1 | 10 | 48 | 2 | — | — | 161 | 3 |
| Calif. | 163 | 386 | 3,823 | 11 | 16 | 1 | 4,056 | 84 |
| Alaska | — | 1 | 12 | — | — | — | 78 | — |
| Hawaii | — | 1 | 47 | — | — | — | 167 | 7 |
| Guam | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| P.R. | 7 | 249 | 1,575 | 1 | — | — | 257 | — |
| V.I. | — | 2 | 10 | — | NA | NA | 1 | NA |
| American Samoa | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 5 | NA |
| C.N.M.I. | NA | NA | NA | — | — | — | 88 | — |

*Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of July 13, 1998.

†Cases were updated through the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHSTP, as of April 15, 1998.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, by age group,* United States, 1997

| NAME | Total | <1 | 1-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-39 | 40-64 | ≥65 | Age not stated |
|--|---------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | No. | (Rate) | No. | (Rate) | No. | (Rate) | No. | (Rate) | No. |
| AIDS† | 58,492 | 125 (3.32) | 181 (1.17) | 203 (0.53) | 2,089 (5.79) | 32,234 (51.21) | 22,836 (30.83) | 814 (2.40) | — |
| Botulism, total | 132 | 78 (2.06) | 1 (0.01) | 1 (0.01) | — | 3 (0.02) | 31 (0.03) | 18 (0.02) | — |
| Brucellosis | 98 | — | 6 (0.04) | 14 (0.04) | 22 (0.06) | 29 (0.05) | 24 (0.03) | 3 (0.01) | — |
| Chlamydia‡ | 520,164 | — | — | 12,301 (32.02) | 374,295 (1,033.34) | 105,410 (167.46) | 9,910 (13.29) | 1,358 (4.01) | 14,923 |
| Cholera | 6 | — | — | — | 1 (0.00) | 1 (0.00) | 3 (0.00) | 1 (0.00) | — |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 2,566 | 58 (1.78) | 525 (3.91) | 410 (1.24) | 193 (0.62) | 725 (1.34) | 477 (0.75) | 132 (0.46) | 46 |
| Diphtheria | 4 | 1 (0.03) | — | — | 2 (0.01) | — | 1 (0.00) | — | — |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 | 2,555 | 67 (1.92) | 538 (3.74) | 560 (1.58) | 292 (0.88) | 282 (0.49) | 463 (0.68) | 289 (0.94) | 64 |
| Gonorrhea‡ | 323,307 | — | — | 5,707 (14.85) | 185,933 (513.32) | 97,423 (154.77) | 20,890 (28.02) | 1,254 (3.70) | 11,272 |
| <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (invasive disease) | 1,162 | 159 (4.22) | 90 (0.58) | 47 (0.12) | 42 (0.12) | 92 (0.15) | 269 (0.36) | 442 (1.31) | 21 |
| Hansen disease (leprosy) | 122 | — | — | — | 13 (0.04) | 15 (0.02) | 51 (0.07) | 17 (0.05) | 26 |
| Hepatitis A | 30,021 | 142 (3.77) | 1,808 (11.65) | 6,852 (17.83) | 4,933 (13.62) | 9,830 (15.62) | 5,138 (6.89) | 981 (2.90) | 337 |
| Hepatitis B | 10,416 | 53 (1.41) | 57 (0.37) | 196 (0.51) | 1,789 (4.94) | 4,556 (7.24) | 3,016 (4.05) | 547 (1.62) | 202 |
| Hepatitis C/non-A non-B | 3,816 | 23 (0.65) | 7 (0.05) | 20 (0.06) | 201 (0.59) | 1,496 (2.54) | 1,820 (2.60) | 211 (0.66) | 38 |
| Lyme disease | 12,801 | 4 (0.11) | 1 (0.01) | 5 (0.01) | 24 (0.07) | 144 (0.23) | 517 (0.70) | 454 (1.35) | 14 |
| Measles | 12,801 | 49 (1.30) | 666 (4.29) | 2,415 (6.29) | 1,065 (2.94) | 2,348 (3.73) | 4,441 (5.96) | 1,661 (4.91) | 156 |
| Malaria | 2,001 | 14 (0.37) | 86 (0.55) | 269 (0.70) | 370 (1.02) | 592 (0.94) | 539 (0.72) | 80 (0.24) | 51 |
| Meningococcal disease | 138 | 14 (3.77) | 40 (0.26) | 20 (0.05) | 30 (0.08) | 28 (0.04) | 6 (0.01) | — | — |
| Mumps | 3,308 | 14 (0.37) | 40 (0.26) | 20 (0.05) | 30 (0.08) | 28 (0.04) | 6 (0.01) | — | — |
| Pertussis (whooping cough) | 6,564 | 1,978 (52.47) | 786 (5.07) | 1,860 (4.84) | 774 (2.14) | 564 (0.90) | 511 (0.69) | 76 (0.22) | 18 |
| Plague | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 (0.00) | — | — |
| Poliovirus, paralytic | 3 | 2 (0.05) | — | — | 1 (0.00) | — | — | — | — |
| Psittacosis | 33 | — | — | — | 4 (0.01) | 11 (0.02) | 16 (0.02) | 1 (0.00) | — |
| Rabies, human | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rocky Mountain spotted fever | 409 | 1 (0.03) | 29 (0.19) | 59 (0.15) | 31 (0.09) | 77 (0.12) | 147 (0.20) | 58 (0.17) | 7 |
| Rubella (German measles) | 181 | 10 (0.27) | 6 (0.04) | 6 (0.02) | 72 (0.20) | 68 (0.11) | 19 (0.03) | — | — |
| Salmonellosis | 41,901 | 4,531 (120.20) | 6,380 (41.12) | 4,562 (11.87) | 3,393 (9.37) | 5,890 (9.36) | 6,026 (8.08) | 3,636 (10.74) | 7,483 |
| Shigellosis | 23,117 | 478 (12.68) | 6,005 (38.70) | 5,583 (14.53) | 1,669 (4.61) | 3,114 (4.95) | 1,654 (2.22) | 450 (1.33) | 4,164 |
| Syphilis, primary and secondary‡ | 8,540 | — | — | 44 (0.11) | 2,091 (5.77) | 4,302 (6.83) | 1,965 (2.64) | 108 (0.32) | 19 |
| Tetanus | 50 | — | — | 2 (0.01) | 3 (0.01) | 13 (0.02) | 19 (0.03) | 13 (0.04) | — |
| Toxic-shock syndrome | 157 | 1 (0.03) | 4 (0.03) | 22 (0.06) | 41 (0.11) | 49 (0.08) | 34 (0.05) | 6 (0.02) | — |
| Trichinosis | 13 | — | — | 1 (0.00) | 1 (0.00) | 4 (0.01) | 1 (0.00) | 2 (0.01) | — |
| Tuberculosis† | 19,851 | 124 (3.29) | 623 (4.02) | 518 (1.35) | 1,681 (4.64) | 4,976 (7.91) | 7,233 (9.70) | 4,691 (13.85) | 5 |
| Typhoid fever | 365 | 4 (0.11) | 44 (0.28) | 81 (0.21) | 81 (0.22) | 100 (0.16) | 44 (0.06) | 8 (0.02) | 3 |

NOTE: Rates <0.01 after rounding are listed as 0.00.

*July 1, 1997, postcensal population estimates were used to calculate incidence rates per 100,000 population.

†The total number of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases includes all cases reported to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP), as of December 31, 1997.

‡Age-related data are collected on aggregate forms different from those used for the number of reported cases. Therefore, the total cases reported on this table can differ slightly from other tables. Cases among persons aged <5 years are not shown because some of these might not be caused by sexual transmission; these cases are, however, included in the totals.

§Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of July 13, 1998. Age-related data for 1997 are unavailable for chancroid.

¶Cases were updated through the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHSTP, as of April 15, 1998.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, by sex,* United States, 1997

| NAME | Total | Male | | Female | | Sex not stated |
|--|---------|---------|----------|---------|----------|----------------|
| | | No. | (Rate) | No. | (Rate) | |
| AIDS† | 58,492 | 45,737 | (35.23) | 12,755 | (9.42) | — |
| Botulism, total | 132 | 55 | (0.04) | 73 | (0.04) | 4 |
| Brucellosis | 98 | 56 | (0.04) | 39 | (0.03) | 3 |
| Chancroid‡ | 243 | 157 | (0.12) | 69 | (0.05) | 17 |
| Chlamydia¶ | 526,671 | — | (—) | 436,366 | (322.10) | 2,663 |
| Cholera | 6 | 1 | (0.00) | 4 | (0.00) | 1 |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 2,566 | 1,331 | (1.20) | 1,200 | (1.04) | 35 |
| Diphtheria | 4 | 1 | (0.00) | 3 | (0.00) | — |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 | 2,555 | 1,161 | (0.97) | 1,317 | (1.06) | 77 |
| Gonorrhea† | 324,907 | 162,796 | (125.41) | 161,561 | (119.33) | 450 |
| <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> (Invasive Disease) | 1,162 | 522 | (0.40) | 596 | (0.44) | 44 |
| Hansen disease (leprosy) | 122 | 64 | (0.05) | 32 | (0.02) | 26 |
| Hepatitis A | 30,021 | 16,599 | (12.79) | 10,969 | (8.10) | 2,453 |
| Hepatitis B | 10,416 | 6,115 | (4.71) | 4,045 | (2.99) | 256 |
| Hepatitis C/non-A non-B | 3,816 | 2,424 | (1.99) | 1,354 | (1.06) | 38 |
| Legionellosis | 1,163 | 682 | (0.53) | 457 | (0.34) | 24 |
| Lyme disease | 12,801 | 6,703 | (5.16) | 6,016 | (4.44) | 82 |
| Malaria | 2,001 | 1,258 | (0.97) | 690 | (0.51) | 53 |
| Measles (rubeola) | 138 | 70 | (0.05) | 62 | (0.05) | 6 |
| Meningococcal disease | 3,308 | 1,662 | (1.28) | 1,583 | (1.17) | 63 |
| Mumps | 683 | 348 | (0.27) | 286 | (0.22) | 49 |
| Pertussis (whooping cough) | 6,564 | 3,036 | (2.34) | 3,468 | (2.56) | 60 |
| Plague | 4 | 1 | (0.00) | 2 | (0.00) | 1 |
| Poliovirus, paralytic | 3 | 1 | (0.00) | 2 | (0.00) | — |
| Psittacosis | 33 | 12 | (0.01) | 21 | (0.02) | — |
| Rabies, human | 2 | 2 | (0.00) | — | (0.00) | — |
| Rocky Mountain spotted fever | 409 | 248 | (0.19) | 157 | (0.12) | 4 |
| Rubella (German measles) | 181 | 109 | (0.08) | 67 | (0.05) | 5 |
| Salmonellosis | 41,901 | 16,716 | (12.88) | 17,477 | (12.90) | 7,708 |
| Shigellosis | 23,117 | 8,437 | (6.50) | 9,758 | (7.20) | 4,922 |
| Syphilis, primary and secondary‡ | 8,550 | 4,656 | (3.59) | 3,891 | (2.87) | 3 |
| Tetanus | 50 | 29 | (0.02) | 21 | (0.02) | — |
| Toxic-shock syndrome | 157 | 38 | (0.03) | 115 | (0.09) | 4 |
| Trichinosis | 13 | 6 | (0.00) | 7 | (0.01) | — |
| Tuberculosis** | 19,851 | 12,371 | (9.53) | 7,474 | (5.52) | 6 |
| Typhoid fever | 365 | 192 | (0.15) | 168 | (0.12) | 5 |

NOTE: Rates <0.01 after rounding are listed as 0.00.

*July 1, 1997, postcensal population estimates were used to calculate incidence rates per 100,000 population.

†The total number of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases includes all cases reported to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP) as of July 13, 1998.

‡Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of December 31, 1997.

¶Chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by *C. trachomatis*. The rates for men are not presented because reporting for men is more limited than for women.

**Cases were updated through the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHSTP, as of April 15, 1998.

SUMMARY TABLES — 1997

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, by race, United States, 1997

| Name | American Indian or Alaskan Native | | Asian or Pacific Islander | | Black | | White | | Other | | Race not stated | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------|---------------------------|------|---------|------|---------|-------|-------|-----|-----------------|------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| AIDS* | 58,492 | (1) | 446 | (1) | 27,018 | (46) | 20,188 | (35) | — | (—) | 10,634† | (18) |
| Botulism, total | 132 | (14) | 6 | (5) | 7 | (5) | 71 | (54) | — | (—) | 29 | (22) |
| Brucellosis | 98 | (—) | 3 | (3) | — | (—) | 50 | (51) | — | (—) | 45 | (46) |
| Chlamydia [§] | 520,164 | (1) | 5,034 | (1) | 164,232 | (32) | 107,527 | (21) | — | (—) | 236,456† | (45) |
| Cholera | 6 | (—) | — | (—) | — | (—) | 3 | (50) | — | (—) | 3 | (50) |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 2,566 | (10) | 23 | (1) | 196 | (8) | 1,262 | (49) | 1 | (1) | 835 | (33) |
| Diphtheria | 4 | (50) | — | (—) | — | (—) | 2 | (50) | — | (—) | — | (—) |
| Escherichia coli O157:H7 | 2,555 | (5) | 27 | (1) | 68 | (3) | 1,504 | (59) | 3 | (1) | 826 | (32) |
| Gonorrhea [§] | 323,307 | (1) | 1,021 | (1) | 190,948 | (59) | 35,958 | (11) | — | (—) | 93,848† | (29) |
| Haemophilus influenzae (Invasive Disease) | 1,162 | (6) | 20 | (2) | 162 | (14) | 685 | (59) | 1 | (1) | 227 | (20) |
| Hansen disease (leprosy) | 122 | (—) | 33 | (27) | 7 | (6) | 30 | (25) | — | (—) | 52 | (43) |
| Hepatitis A | 30,021 | (1) | 528 | (1) | 2,013 | (7) | 17,819 | (59) | 69 | (1) | 9,147 | (30) |
| Hepatitis B | 10,416 | (2) | 72 | (7) | 2,201 | (21) | 4,096 | (39) | 53 | (1) | 3,242 | (31) |
| Hepatitis, C/non-A non-B | 3,816 | (2) | 60 | (1) | 460 | (12) | 2,156 | (56) | 16 | (1) | 1,078 | (28) |
| Legionellosis | 1,163 | (1) | 7 | (1) | 97 | (8) | 809 | (70) | — | (—) | 249 | (21) |
| Lyme disease | 12,801 | (1) | 86 | (1) | 185 | (1) | 9,645 | (75) | 27 | (1) | 2,835 | (22) |
| Malaria | 2,001 | (1) | 286 | (14) | 554 | (28) | 475 | (24) | 51 | (3) | 634 | (32) |
| Measles (rubeola) | 138 | (7) | 18 | (13) | 10 | (7) | 91 | (66) | 1 | (1) | 9 | (7) |
| Meningococcal disease | 3,308 | (4) | 35 | (1) | 553 | (17) | 2,090 | (63) | 9 | (1) | 580 | (18) |
| Mumps | 683 | (1) | 58 | (8) | 46 | (7) | 336 | (49) | — | (—) | 242 | (35) |
| Pertussis (whooping cough) | 6,564 | (3) | 66 | (1) | 332 | (5) | 4,079 | (62) | 9 | (1) | 1,873 | (29) |
| Plague | 4 | (50) | — | (—) | — | (—) | 2 | (50) | — | (—) | — | (—) |
| Polio | 3 | (—) | — | (—) | — | (—) | 3 | (100) | — | (—) | — | (—) |
| Psittacosis | 33 | (—) | — | (—) | — | (—) | 25 | (76) | — | (—) | 8 | (24) |
| Rabies, human | 2 | (60) | — | (—) | — | (—) | — | (—) | — | (—) | 1 | (50) |
| Rocky Mountain spotted fever | 409 | (2) | 2 | (1) | 19 | (5) | 303 | (74) | — | (—) | 75 | (18) |
| Rubella (German measles) | 181 | (2) | 14 | (8) | 7 | (4) | 73 | (40) | 4 | (2) | 79 | (44) |
| Rubella, congenital syndrome | 5 | (—) | 1 | (20) | — | (—) | 1 | (20) | — | (—) | 3 | (60) |
| Salmonellosis | 41,901 | (2) | 594 | (1) | 3,303 | (8) | 17,956 | (43) | 24 | (1) | 19,762 | (47) |
| Shigellosis | 23,117 | (2) | 115 | (1) | 3,055 | (13) | 8,739 | (38) | 23 | (1) | 10,642 | (46) |
| Syphilis, primary and secondary [§] | 8,540 | (1) | 32 | (1) | 6,864 | (80) | 951 | (11) | — | (—) | 653† | (8) |
| Tetanus | 50 | (20) | — | (—) | 3 | (6) | 33 | (66) | 1 | (2) | 3 | (6) |
| Toxic-shock syndrome | 157 | (1) | 3 | (2) | 13 | (8) | 117 | (75) | — | (—) | 23 | (15) |
| Trichinosis | 13 | (1) | — | (—) | — | (—) | 4 | (31) | — | (—) | 9 | (69) |
| Tuberculosis† | 19,851 | (1) | 3,873 | (20) | 6,806 | (34) | 8,862 | (45) | — | (—) | 34 | (1) |
| Typhoid fever | 365 | (1) | 114 | (31) | 27 | (7) | 56 | (15) | 19 | (5) | 147 | (40) |

*The total number of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases includes all cases reported to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP) as of December 31, 1997.

†Includes the following cases originally reported as Hispanic: 10,394 for AIDS; 62,716 for chlamydia; 13,990 for gonorrhea; and 450 for syphilis, primary and secondary.

§In addition to data collected through the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS), some data concerning race are collected on aggregate forms different from those used for numbers of reported cases. Thus, the total number of cases reported on this table can differ slightly from other tables. Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of July 13, 1998. Data regarding race for 1997 are unavailable for chancroid.

†Cases were updated through the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHSTP as of April 15, 1998.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, by ethnicity, United States, 1997

| NAME | Total | Hispanic | | Non-Hispanic | | Ethnicity not stated | |
|---|---------|----------|------|--------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| | | No. | (%) | No. | (%) | No. | (%) |
| AIDS* | 58,492 | 10,394 | (18) | 47,206 | (81) | 892† | (2) |
| Botulism, total | 132 | 24 | (18) | 82 | (62) | 26 | (20) |
| Brucellosis | 98 | 59 | (60) | 15 | (15) | 24 | (24) |
| Chlamydia‡ | 520,164 | 62,716 | (12) | 271,759 | (52) | 185,689† | (36) |
| Cholera | 6 | 3 | (50) | 1 | (17) | 2 | (33) |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 2,566 | 178 | (7) | 1,366 | (53) | 1,022 | (40) |
| Diphtheria | 4 | — | (—) | 3 | (75) | 1 | (25) |
| Escherichia coli O157:H7 | 2,555 | 88 | (3) | 1,464 | (57) | 1,003 | (39) |
| Gonorrhea§ | 323,307 | 13,900 | (4) | 226,906 | (70) | 82,411† | (25) |
| Haemophilus influenzae (Invasive Disease) | 1,162 | 33 | (8) | 695 | (60) | 374 | (32) |
| Hansen disease (leprosy) | 1,122 | 35 | (29) | 51 | (42) | 36 | (30) |
| Hepatitis A | 30,021 | 6,828 | (23) | 13,341 | (44) | 9,852 | (33) |
| Hepatitis B | 10,416 | 940 | (9) | 5,264 | (51) | 4,212 | (40) |
| Hepatitis, C/non-A non-B | 3,816 | 475 | (12) | 1,721 | (45) | 1,620 | (42) |
| Legionellosis | 1,163 | 32 | (3) | 670 | (58) | 461 | (40) |
| Lyme disease | 12,801 | 140 | (1) | 7,750 | (61) | 4,911 | (38) |
| Malaria | 2,001 | 176 | (9) | 1,041 | (52) | 784 | (39) |
| Measles (rubeola) | 138 | 22 | (16) | 106 | (77) | 10 | (7) |
| Meningococcal disease | 3,308 | 311 | (9) | 2,023 | (61) | 974 | (29) |
| Mumps | 693 | 159 | (23) | 263 | (39) | 261 | (38) |
| Pertussis (whooping cough) | 6,564 | 594 | (9) | 3,444 | (52) | 2,526 | (38) |
| Plague | 4 | — | (—) | 4 | (100) | — | (—) |
| Poliomyelitis, paralytic | 3 | 2 | (67) | 1 | (33) | — | (—) |
| Psittacosis | 33 | — | (—) | 19 | (58) | 14 | (42) |
| Rabies, human | 2 | — | (—) | — | (—) | 2 | (100) |
| Rocky Mountain spotted fever | 409 | 4 | (1) | 253 | (62) | 152 | (37) |
| Rubella (German measles) | 181 | 109 | (60) | 46 | (25) | 26 | (14) |
| Rubella, congenital syndrome | 5 | 3 | (60) | 1 | (20) | 1 | (20) |
| Salmoneellosis | 41,901 | 2,447 | (6) | 16,284 | (39) | 23,170 | (55) |
| Shigellosis | 23,117 | 3,427 | (15) | 8,051 | (35) | 11,639 | (50) |
| Syphilis, primary and secondary§ | 8,540 | 450 | (5) | 7,815 | (92) | 275† | (3) |
| Tetanus | 50 | 14 | (28) | 27 | (54) | 9 | (18) |
| Toxic-shock syndrome | 157 | 3 | (2) | 104 | (66) | 50 | (32) |
| Trichinosis | 13 | — | (—) | 4 | (31) | 9 | (69) |
| Tuberculosis¶ | 19,851 | 4,228 | (21) | 15,586 | (79) | 37 | (—) |
| Typhoid fever | 385 | 56 | (15) | 181 | (50) | 128 | (35) |

*The total number of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases includes all cases reported to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP) as of December 31, 1997.

†Ethnicity is not stated and includes cases originally reported as American Indian or Alaskan Native and Asian or Pacific Islander.

‡In addition to data collected through the National Electronic Telecommunications System for Surveillance (NETSS), some data concerning ethnicity are collected on aggregate forms different from those used for numbers of reported cases. Thus, the total number of cases reported on this table can differ slightly from other tables. Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of July 13, 1998. Data regarding ethnicity for 1997 are unavailable for chancroid.

§Cases were updated through the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHSTP, as of April 15, 1998

SUMMARY TABLES — 1997

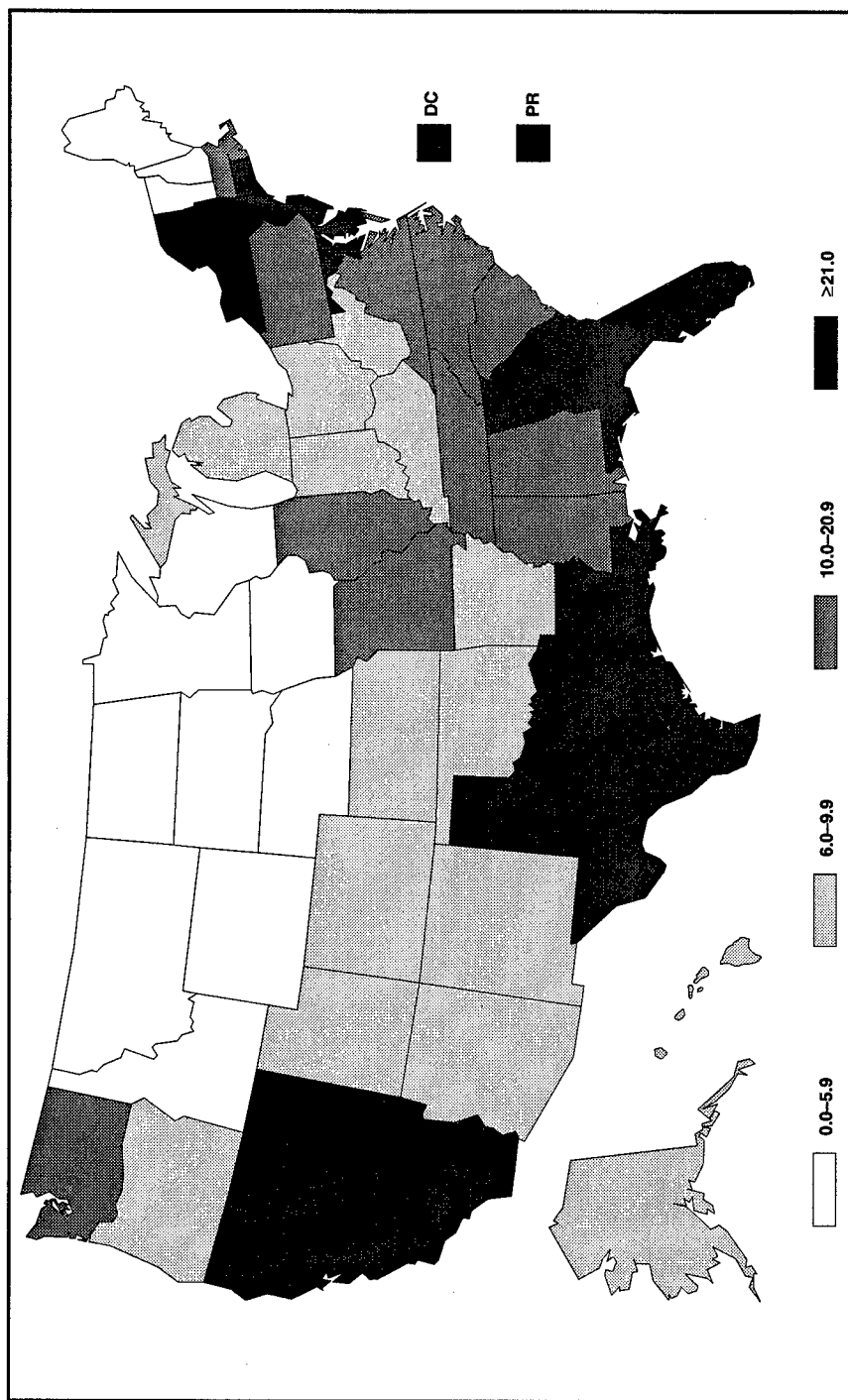
PART 2:

Graphs and Maps for Selected Notifiable Diseases in the United States

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES, GRAPHS, AND MAPS

| | |
|---|----|
| Data not available..... | NA |
| Report of disease is not required in that jurisdiction (not notifiable) | NN |

ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) — reported cases per 100,000 population, United States and Puerto Rico, 1997

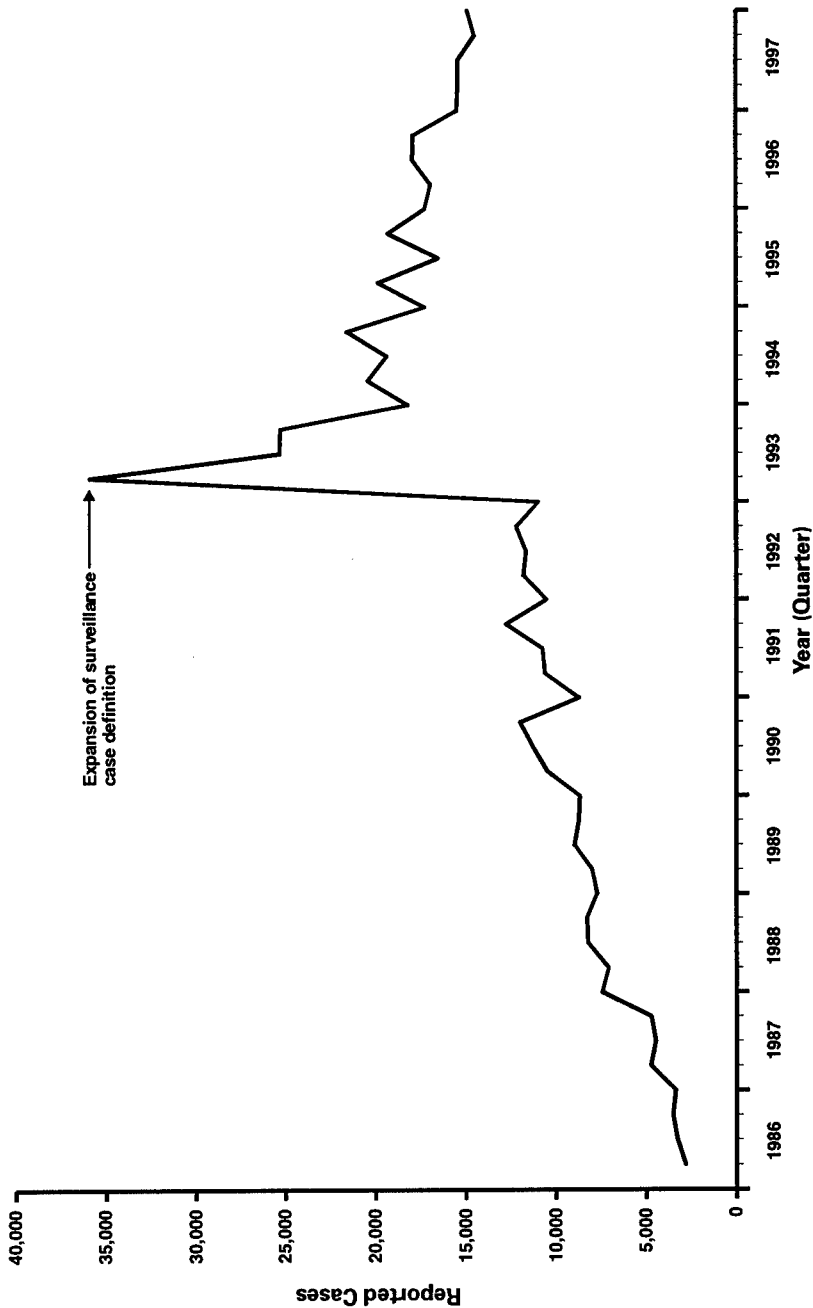


In 1997, the highest rates of reported AIDS cases per 100,000 population were in the northeastern, southeastern, and western states. Eighty-one percent (81%) of reported AIDS cases occurred among residents of large metropolitan areas (i.e., areas of ≥500,000 persons).

GRAPHS AND MAPS

GRAPHS AND MAPS

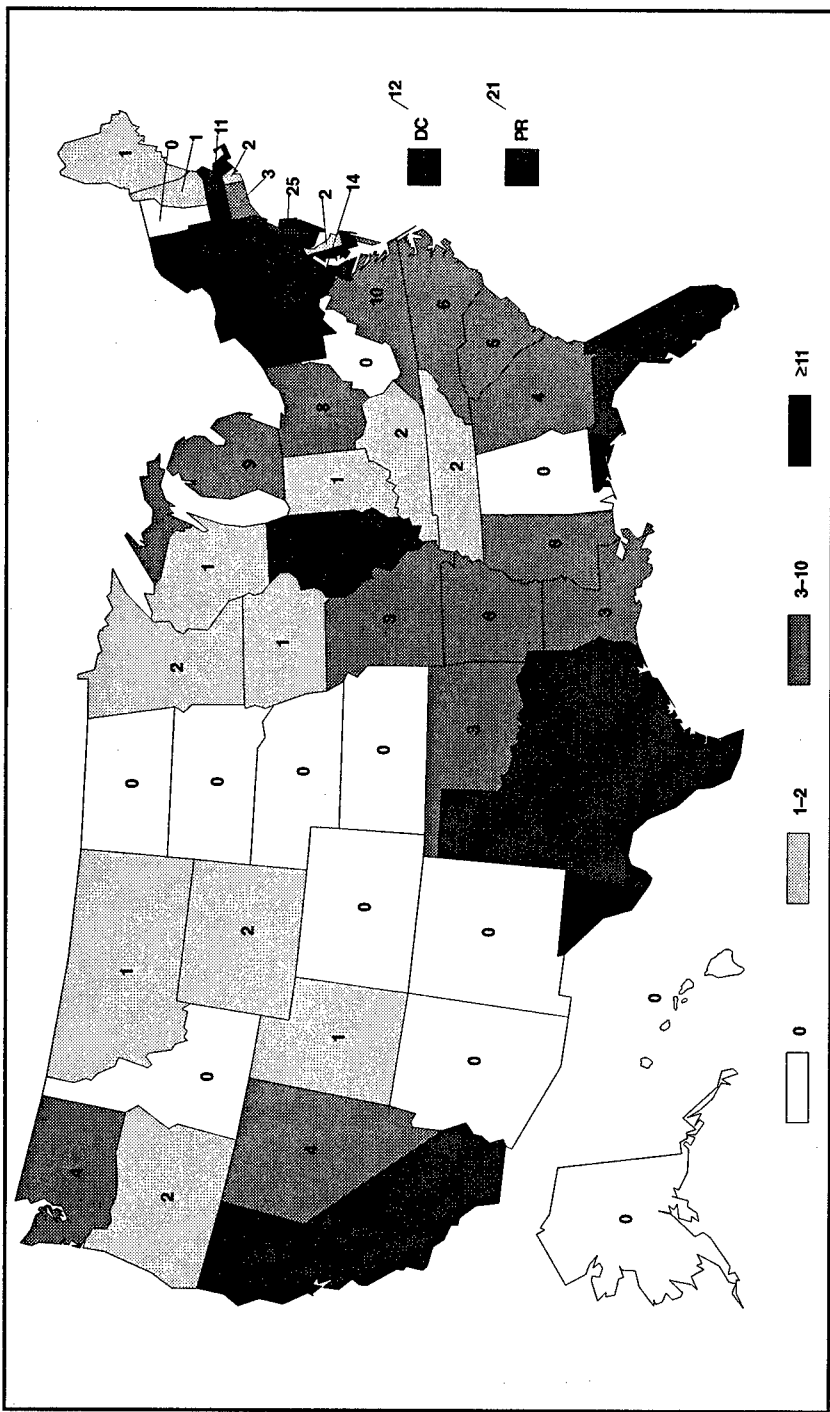
18 ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) — reported cases by quarter, United States,* 1986–1997



* Includes Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Pacific Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

The expansion of the AIDS surveillance case definition in 1993 resulted in a substantial increase in reported cases during that year. Since 1996, new treatments have slowed the progression from human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection to AIDS and from AIDS to death. Consequently, the number of new AIDS cases is declining, and the number of persons living with HIV infection and AIDS is increasing.

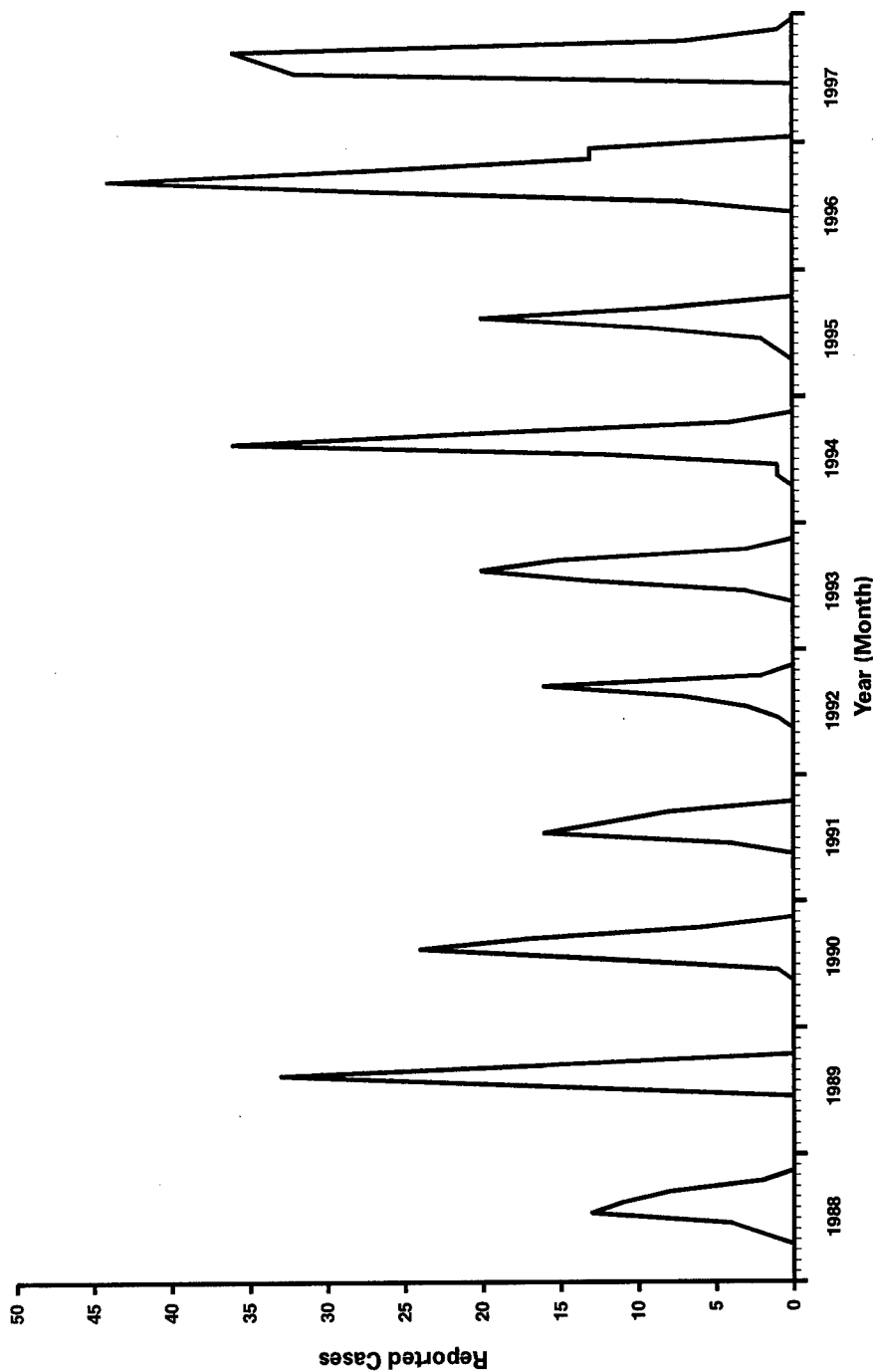
GRAPHS AND MAPS



*Children and adolescents aged <13 years.

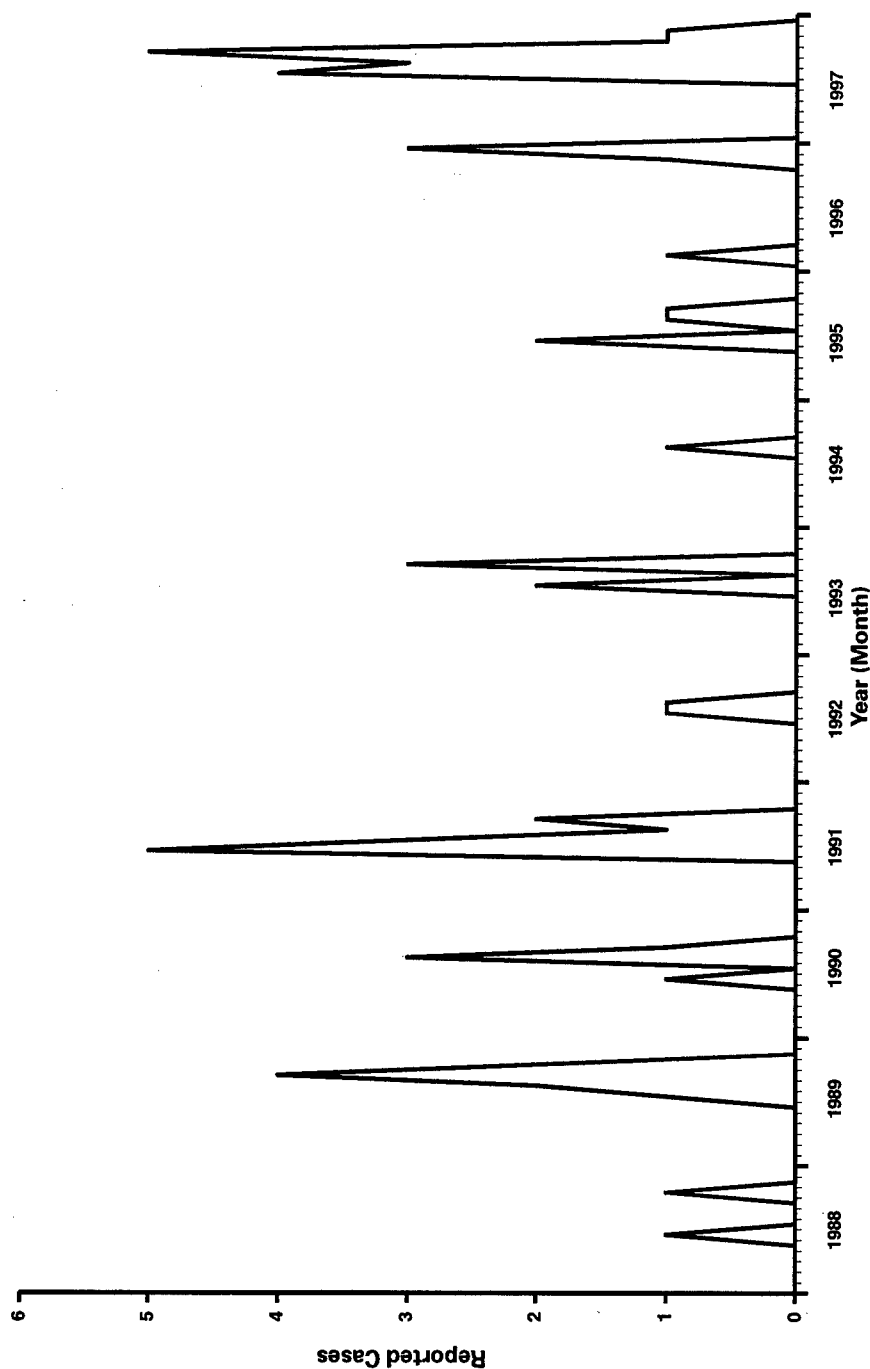
Trends in AIDS incidence among children continued to demonstrate the dramatic success of efforts to reduce perinatal (i.e., mother-to-child) human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) transmission. From 1992 through 1996, the number of perinatally acquired cases declined 43%. Despite these declines, new perinatally acquired AIDS cases continue to occur among very young children who are disproportionately from racial and ethnic minority populations. Intensified efforts are needed to prevent HIV infection among women and to provide early prenatal care and treatment to HIV-infected women.

20 **ARBOVIRAL INFECTIONS (of the central nervous system) — reported laboratory-confirmed cases caused by California serogroup viruses, by month of onset, United States, 1988–1997**



California serogroup viruses (mainly LaCrosse virus in the eastern United States) are an endemic cause of encephalitis, especially in children. The 1997 national total of 127 reported LaCrosse encephalitis cases is the fourth largest yearly total reported since 1964.

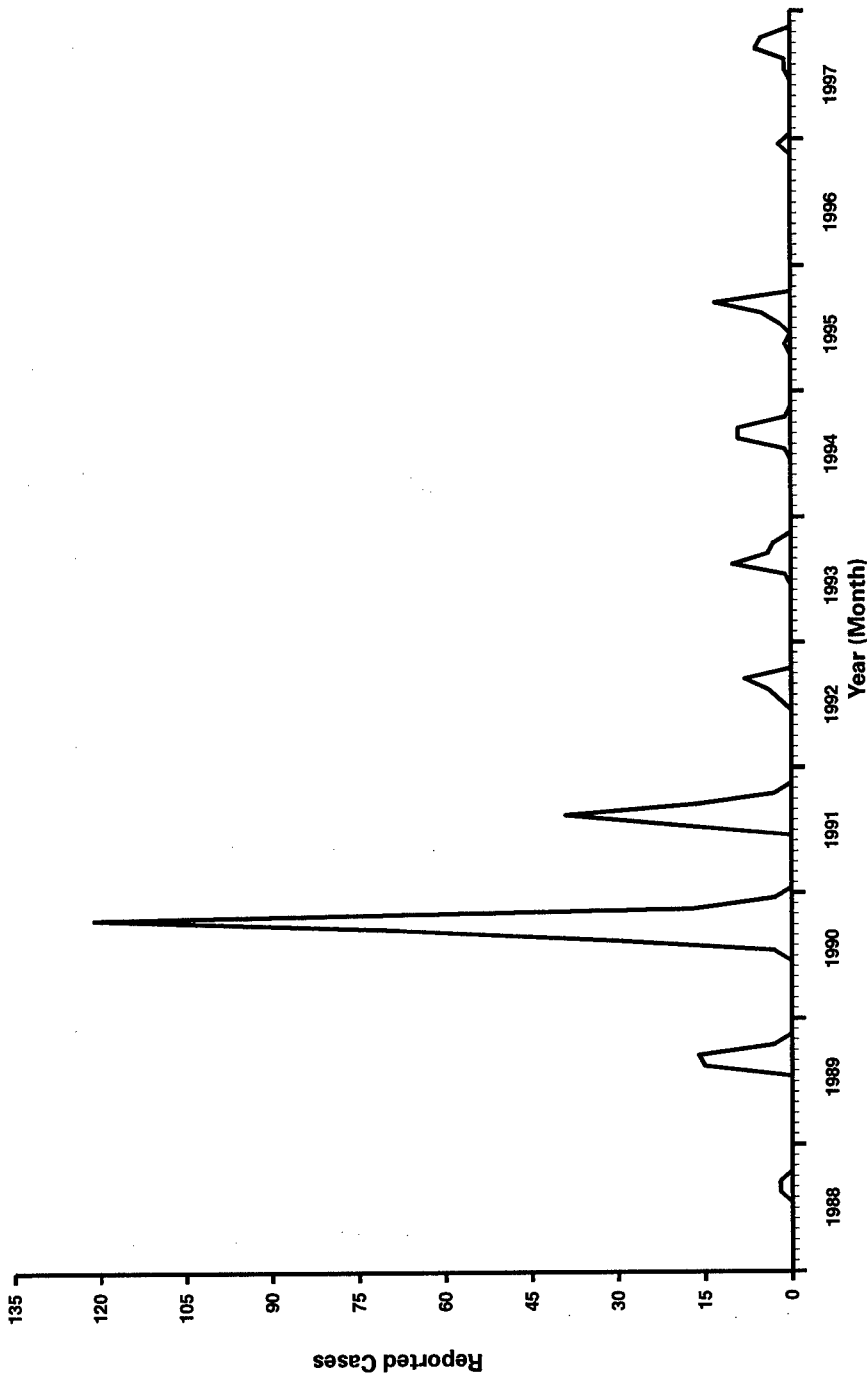
ARBOVIRAL INFECTIONS (of the central nervous system) — reported laboratory-confirmed cases caused by eastern equine encephalitis virus, by month of onset, United States, 1988–1997



Cases of eastern equine encephalitis among humans, often associated with high mortality rates (i.e., >20%) and severe neurologic sequelae, occur sporadically in the eastern United States. The 1997 national total of 14 cases is the largest yearly total reported since 1983.

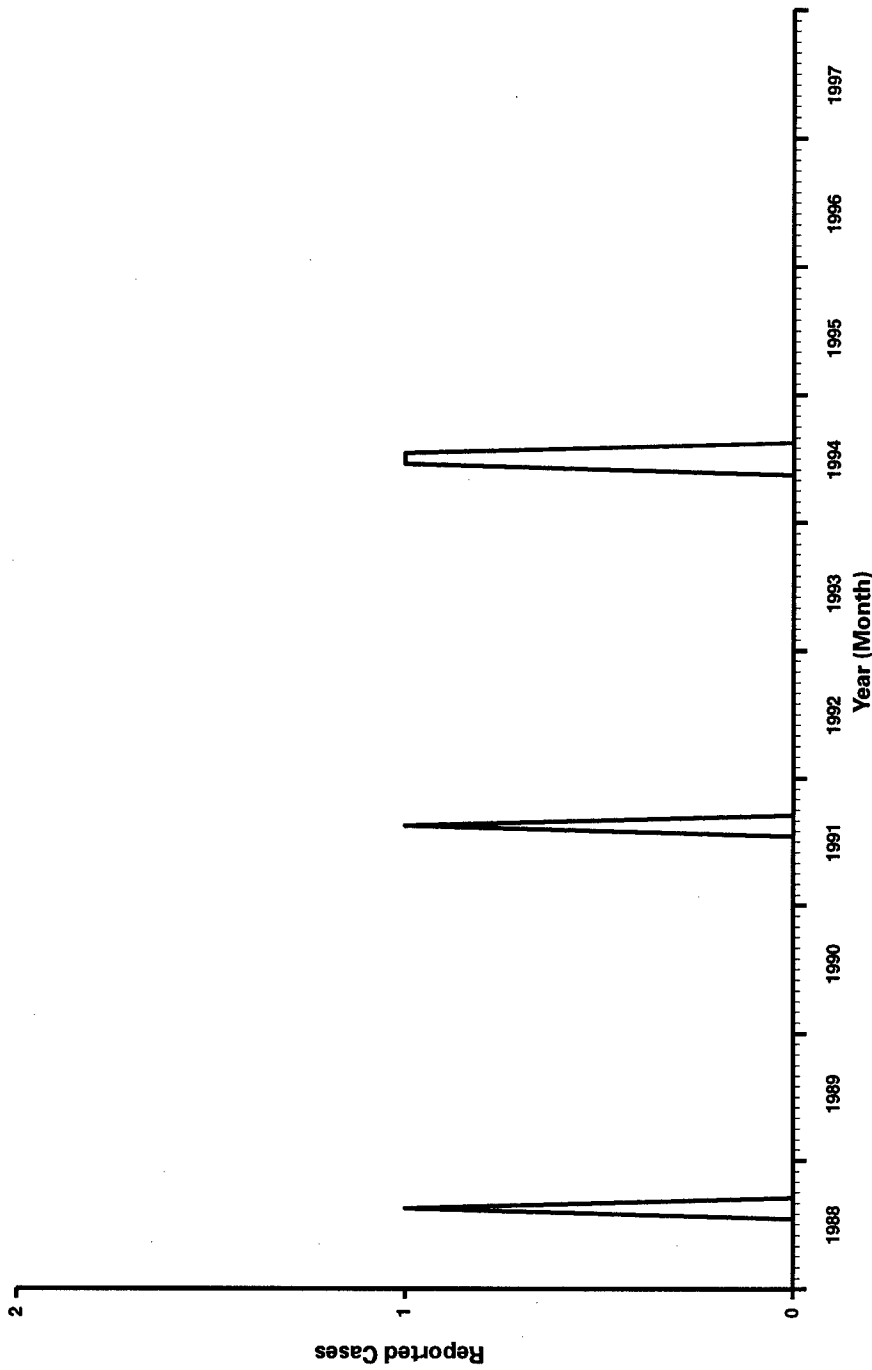
GRAPHS AND MAPS

GRAPHS AND MAPS



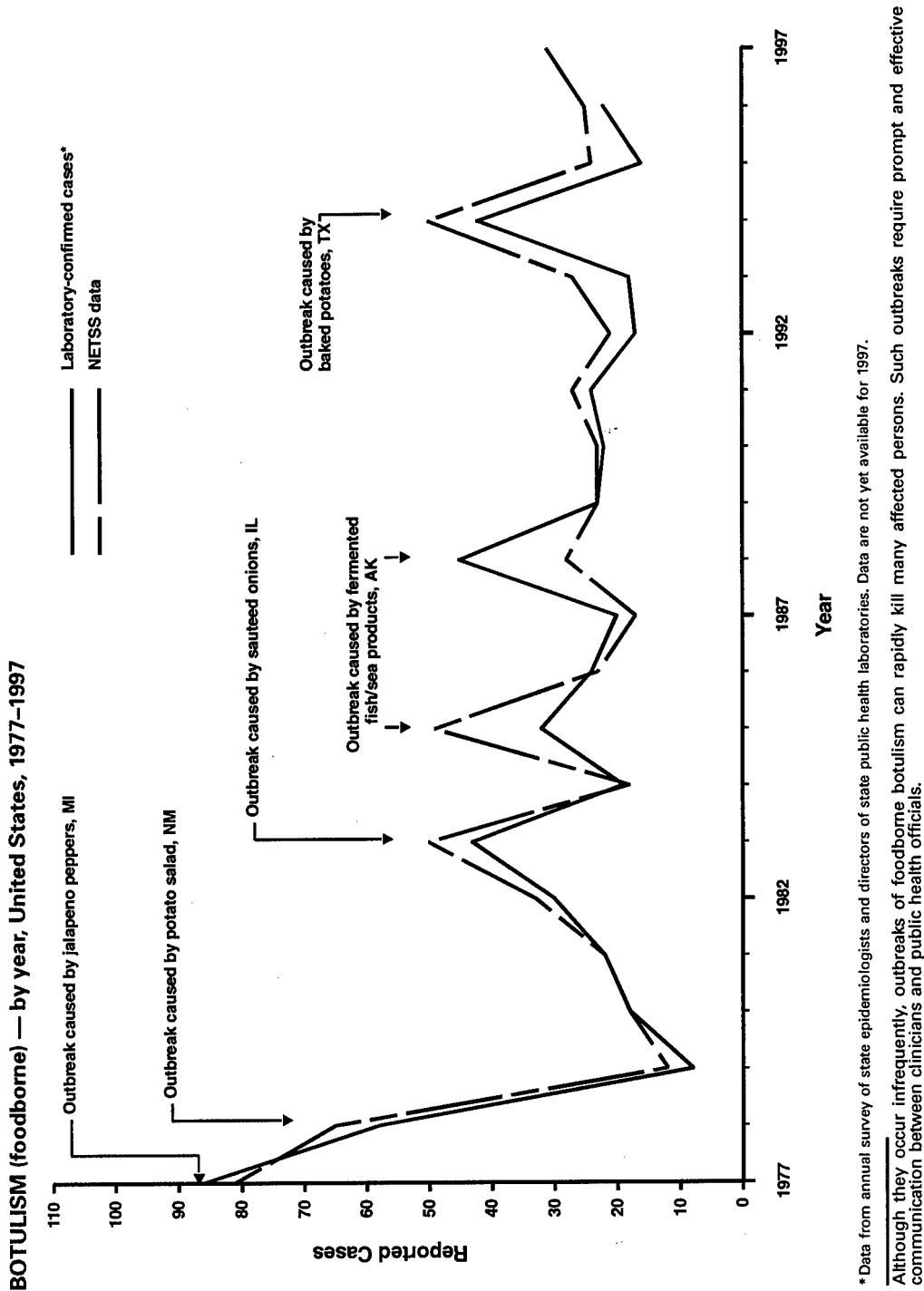
St. Louis encephalitis virus continues to be the primary cause of epidemic viral encephalitis in the United States. The most recent major epidemic occurred in Florida in 1990.

GRAPHS AND MAPS

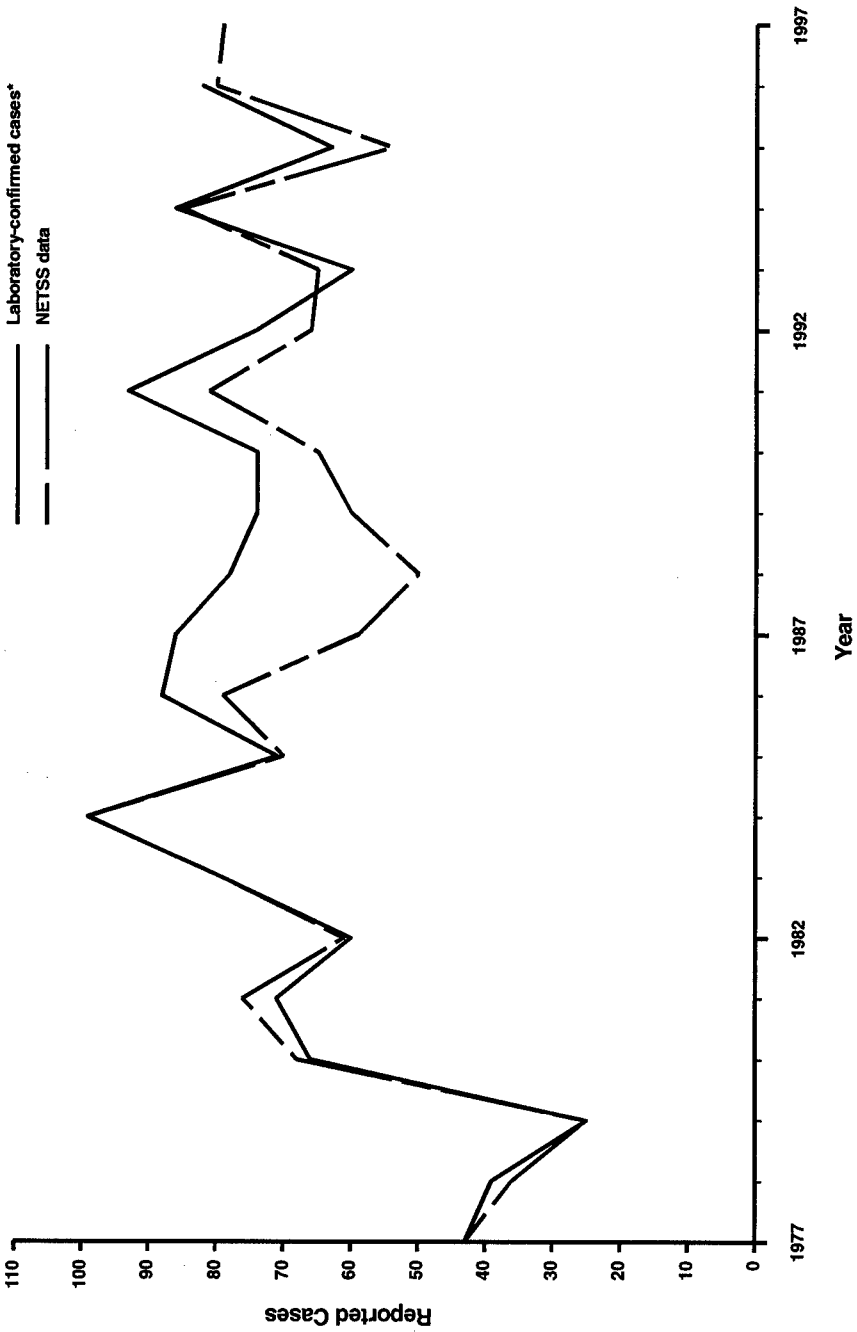


The most recent epidemic of western equine encephalitis occurred in 1987 in Colorado, where 30 cases were reported.

GRAPHS AND MAPS



BOTULISM (infant) — by year, United States, 1977-1997

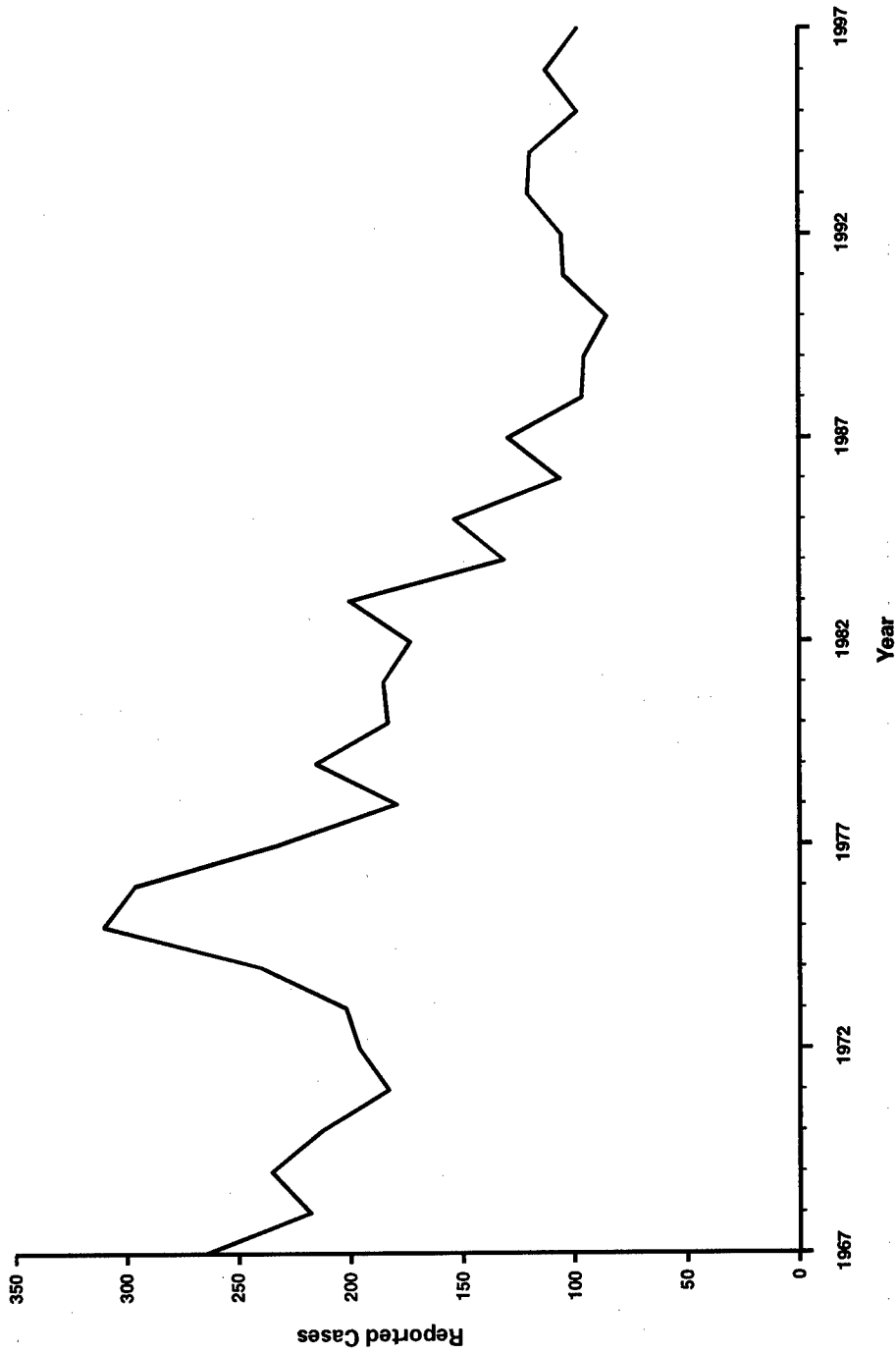


*Data from annual survey of state epidemiologists and directors of state public health laboratories. Data are not yet available for 1997.
 In the United States, more than one third of the reported cases of infant botulism occur in California.

GRAPHS AND MAPS

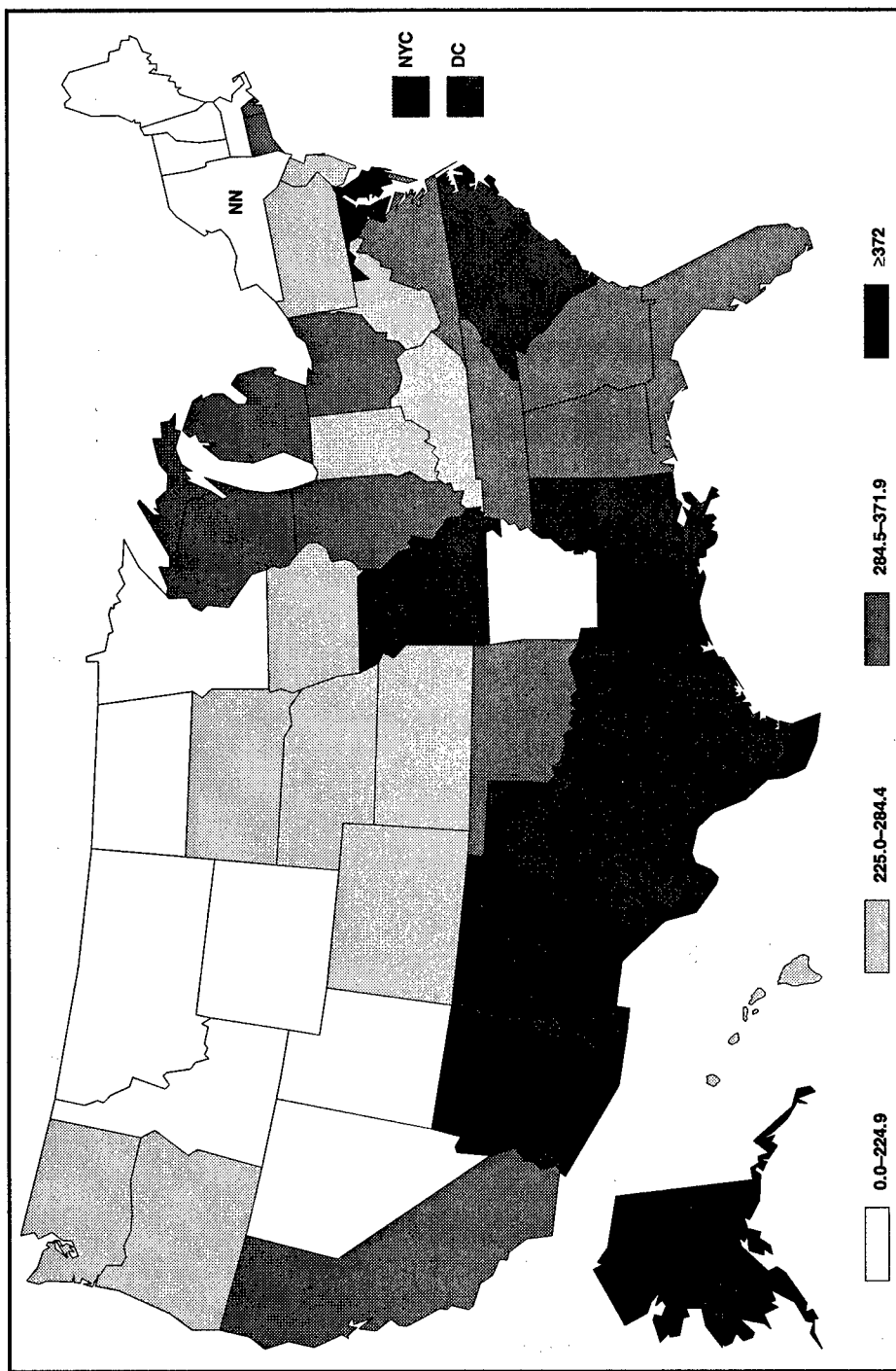
GRAPHS AND MAPS

BRUCELLOSIS — by year, United States, 1967–1997



After peaking at more than 300 cases in 1975, the number of brucellosis cases has declined and, for the last 10 years, has remained relatively stable at approximately 100 cases per year.

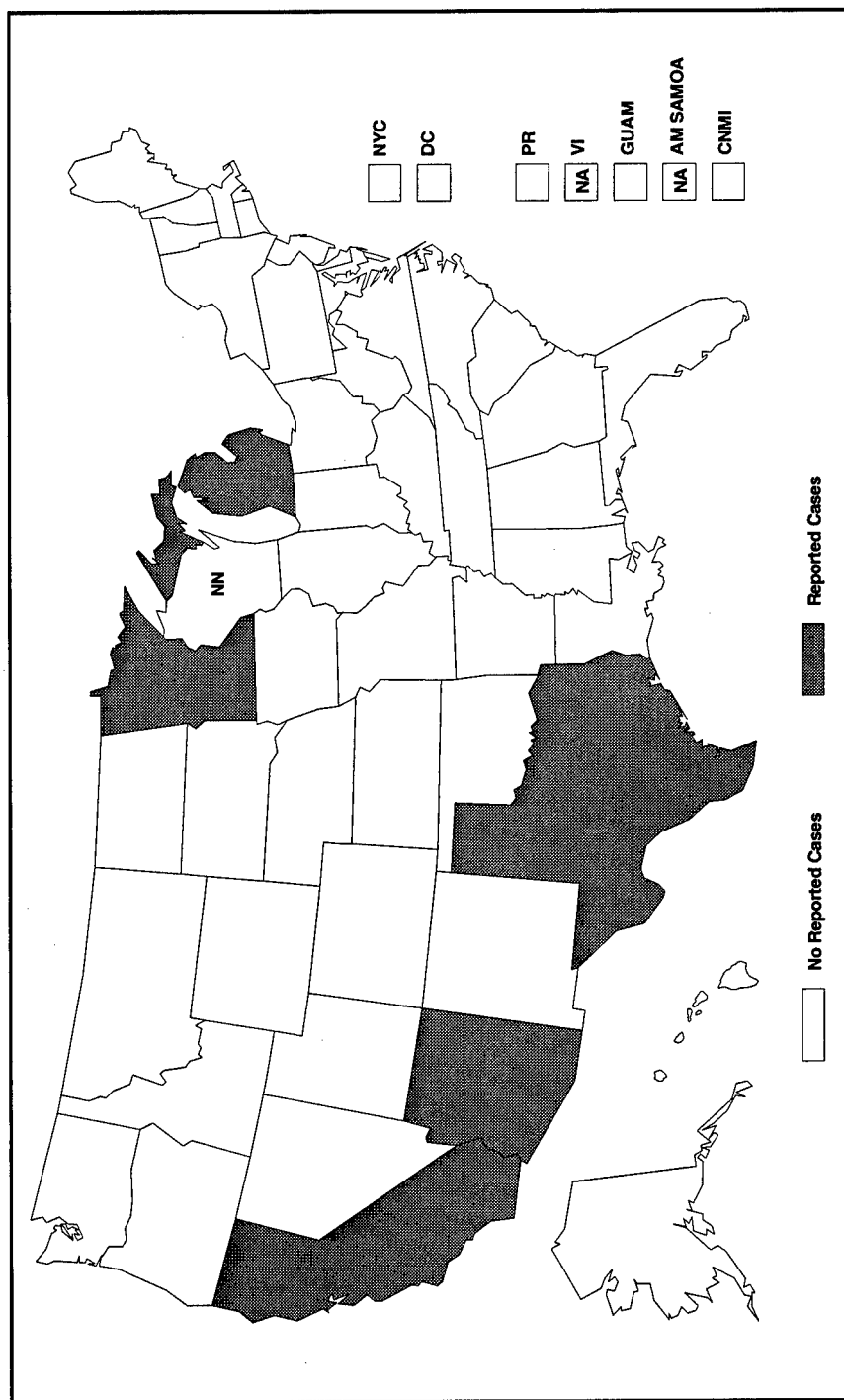
GRAPHS AND MAPS



In 1997, the chlamydia rate among women was 322.1 cases per 100,000 population. The rates for men are not presented because reporting for men is more limited than it is for women.

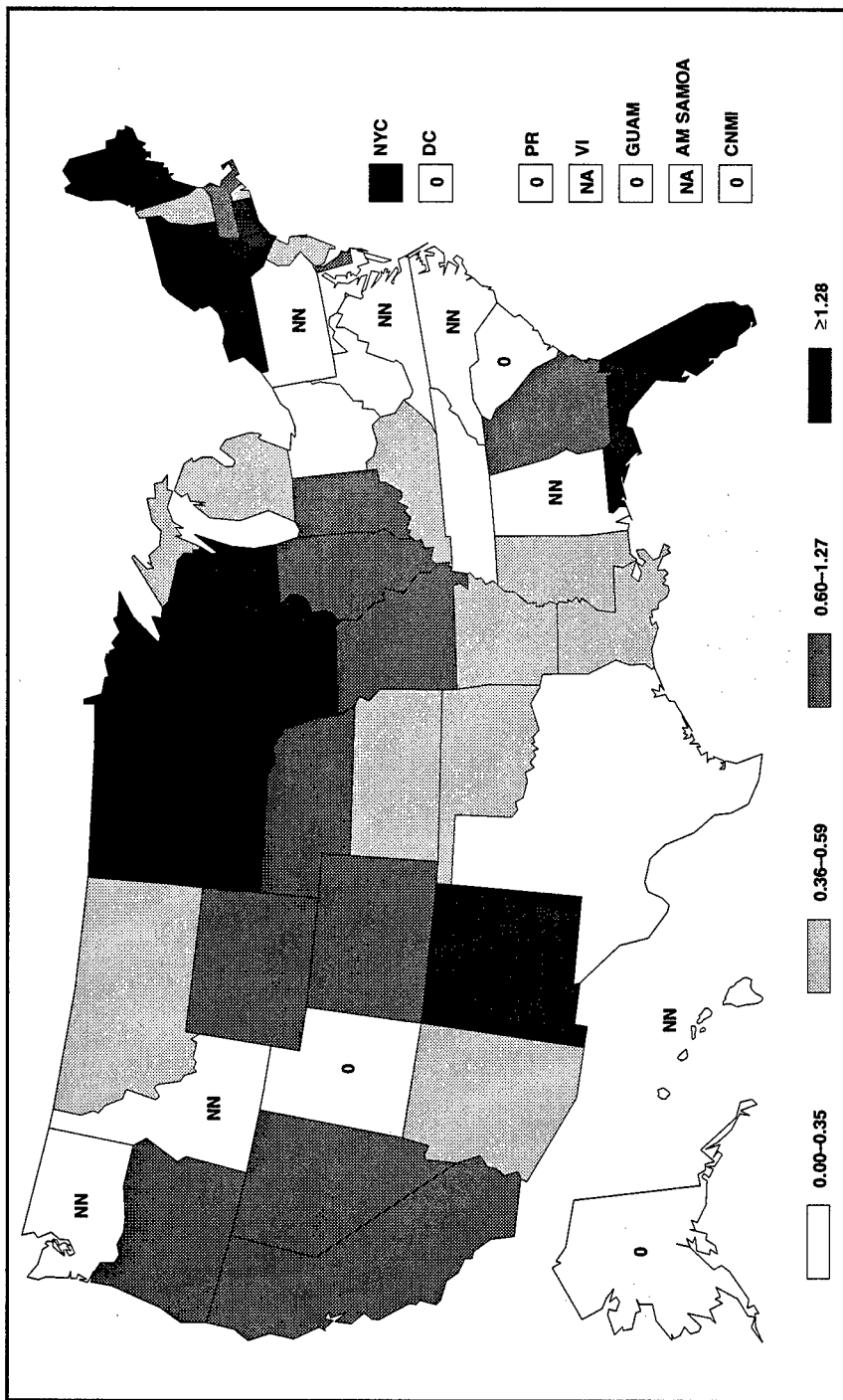
GRAPHS AND MAPS

CHOLERA — reported cases, United States and territories, 1997



In recent years, cholera has been primarily a disease of travelers to Latin America, Asia, and Africa, although cases are occasionally acquired from contaminated food in the United States.

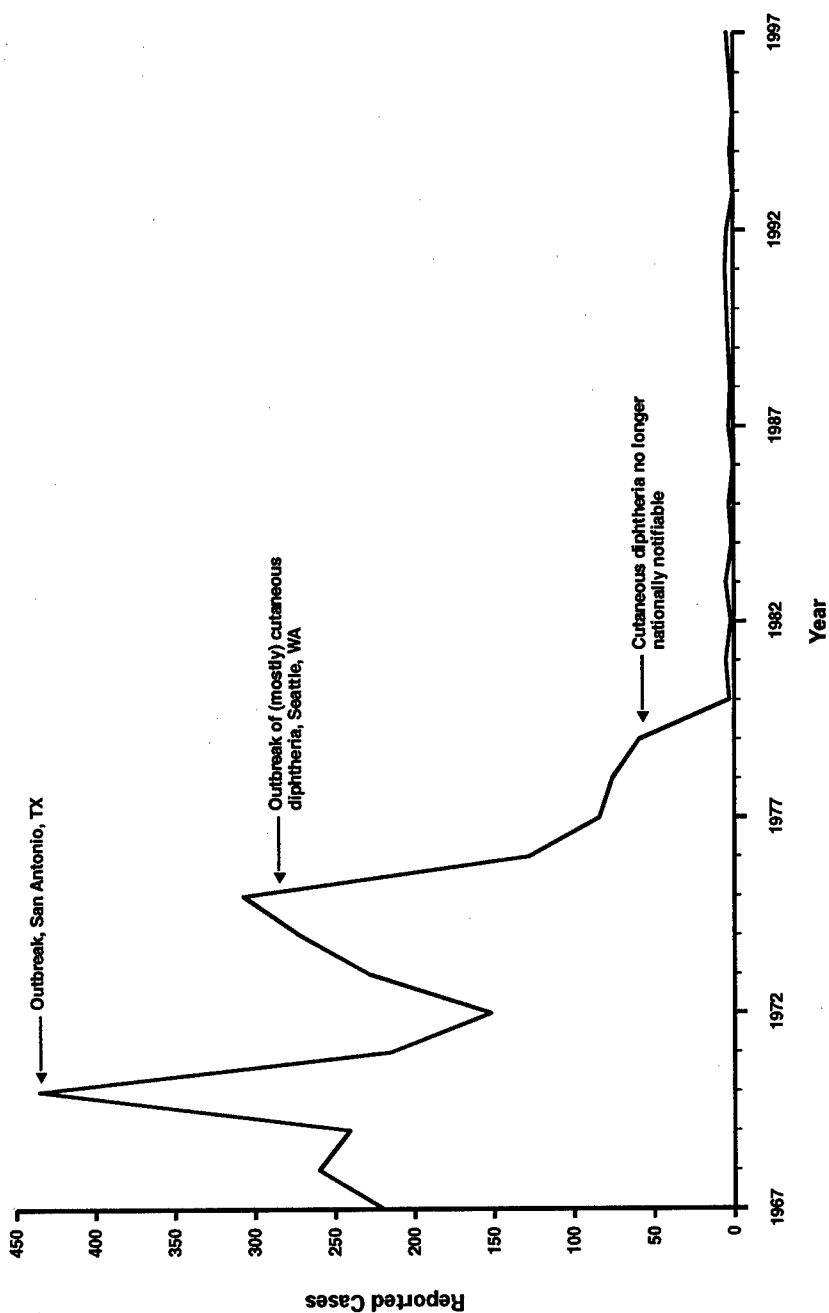
GRAPHS AND MAPS



Surveillance data from 1997 suggest that infection with cryptosporidium is geographically widespread. The highest reported rates were primarily in the north central and northeastern states. As in 1995 and 1996, cases primarily were reported in the late summer among children and adolescents aged <16 years.

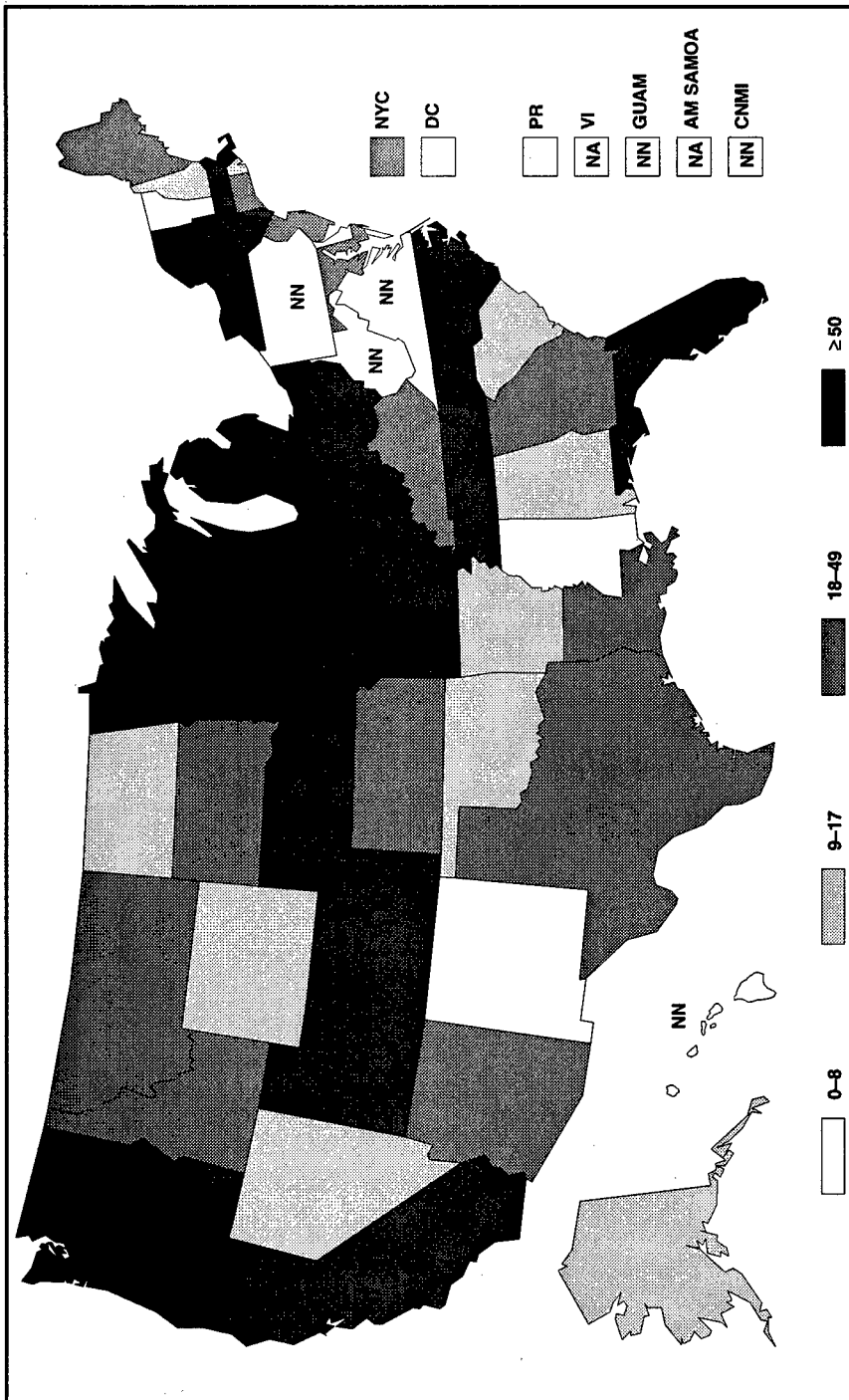
GRAPHS AND MAPS

DIPHTHERIA — by year, United States, 1967–1997



NOTE: DTP vaccine was licensed in 1949.
Respiratory diphtheria continues to be rare in the United States; only two confirmed and two probable cases were reported in 1997.

GRAPHS AND MAPS

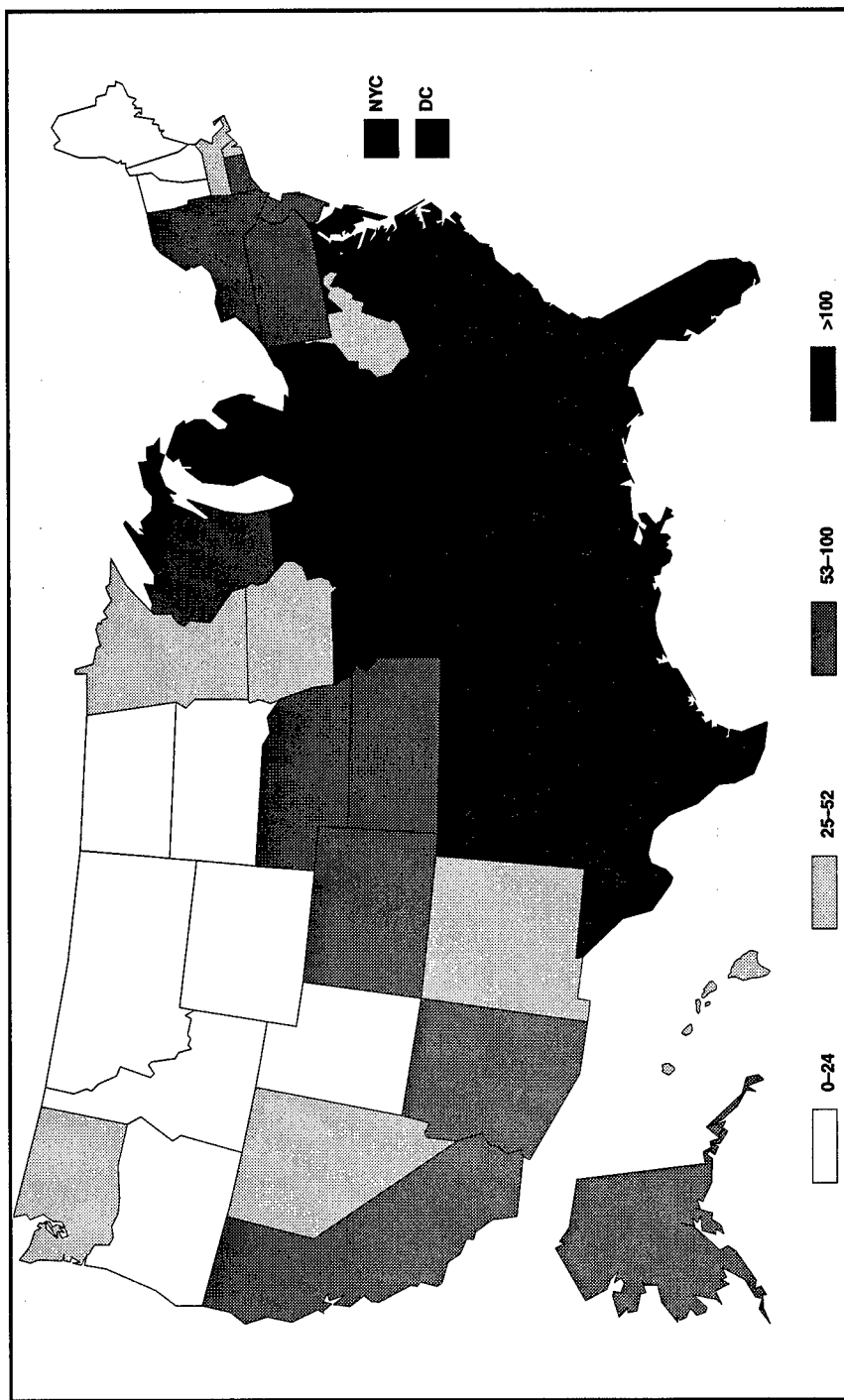


The number of states in which *E. coli* O157:H7 infection is a notifiable disease increased from 44 in 1996 to 46 in 1997. However, because <60% of clinical laboratories routinely test all stools — or even all bloody stools — for *E. coli* O157:H7, many infections are not recognized or reported.



32

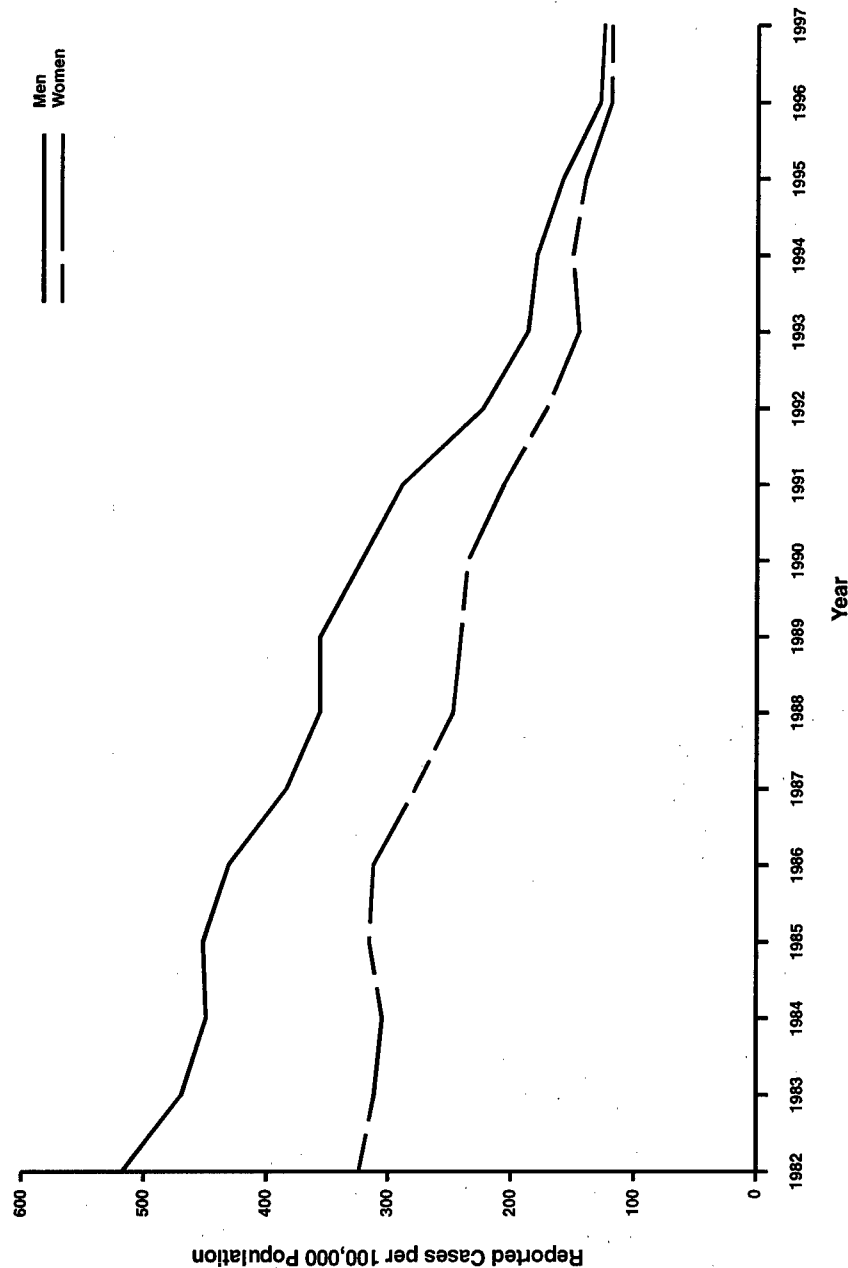
GRAPHS AND MAPS



NOTE: The revised *Healthy People 2000* objective is ≤ 100 per 100,000 population.

The overall U.S. rate of gonorrhea in 1997 was 121.4 per 100,000 population; 30 states reported gonorrhea rates below the revised *Healthy People 2000* national objective.

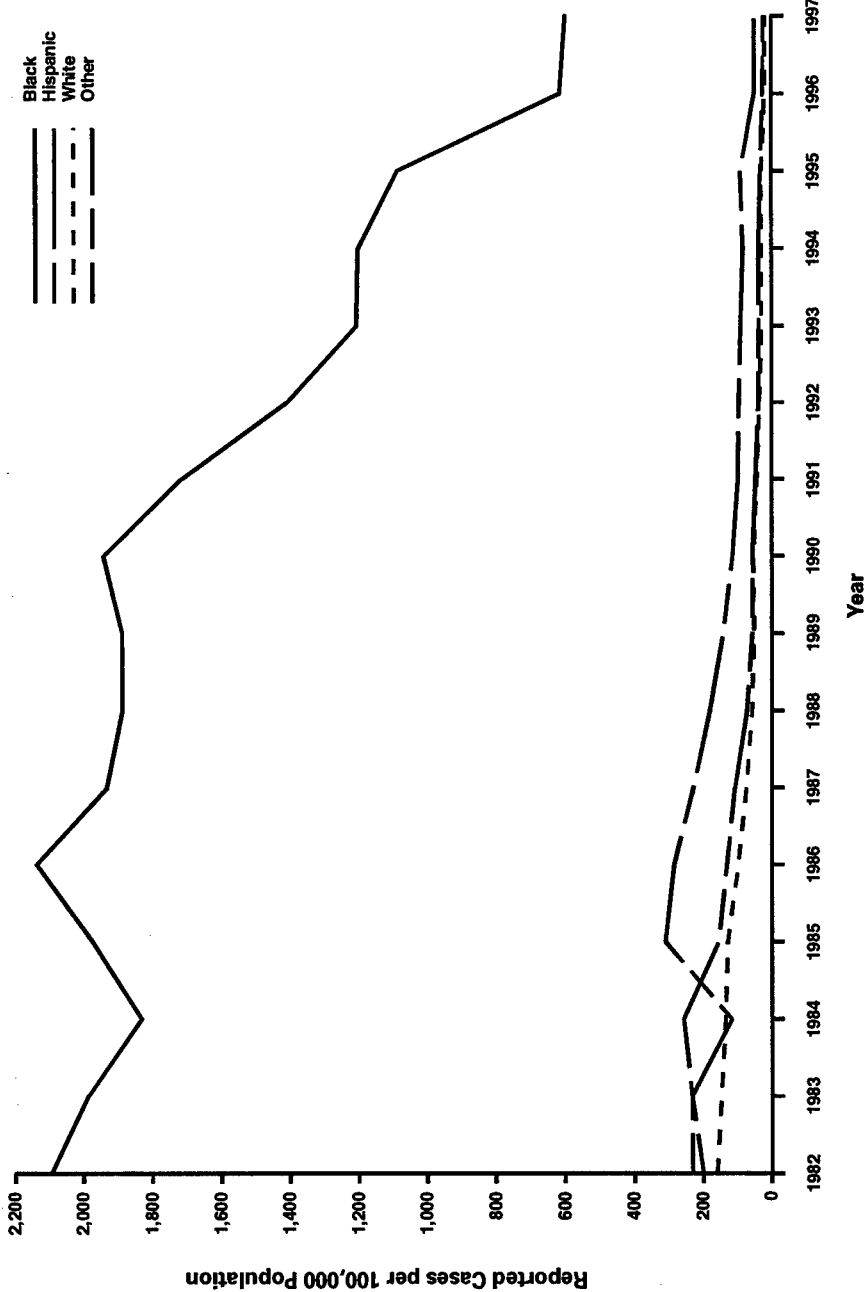
74 GONORRHEA — by sex, United States, 1982–1997



In 1997, the overall reported rate of gonorrhea in the United States was 121.4 per 100,000 population, similar to the rate of 122.8 in 1996. Among men, the rate decreased slightly from 128.5 per 100,000 population in 1996 to 125.4 in 1997. Among women, the rate increased slightly from 118.3 per 100,000 population in 1996 to 119.3 in 1997.*

*Data source: Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention.

GONORRHEA — by race and ethnicity, United States, 1982–1997

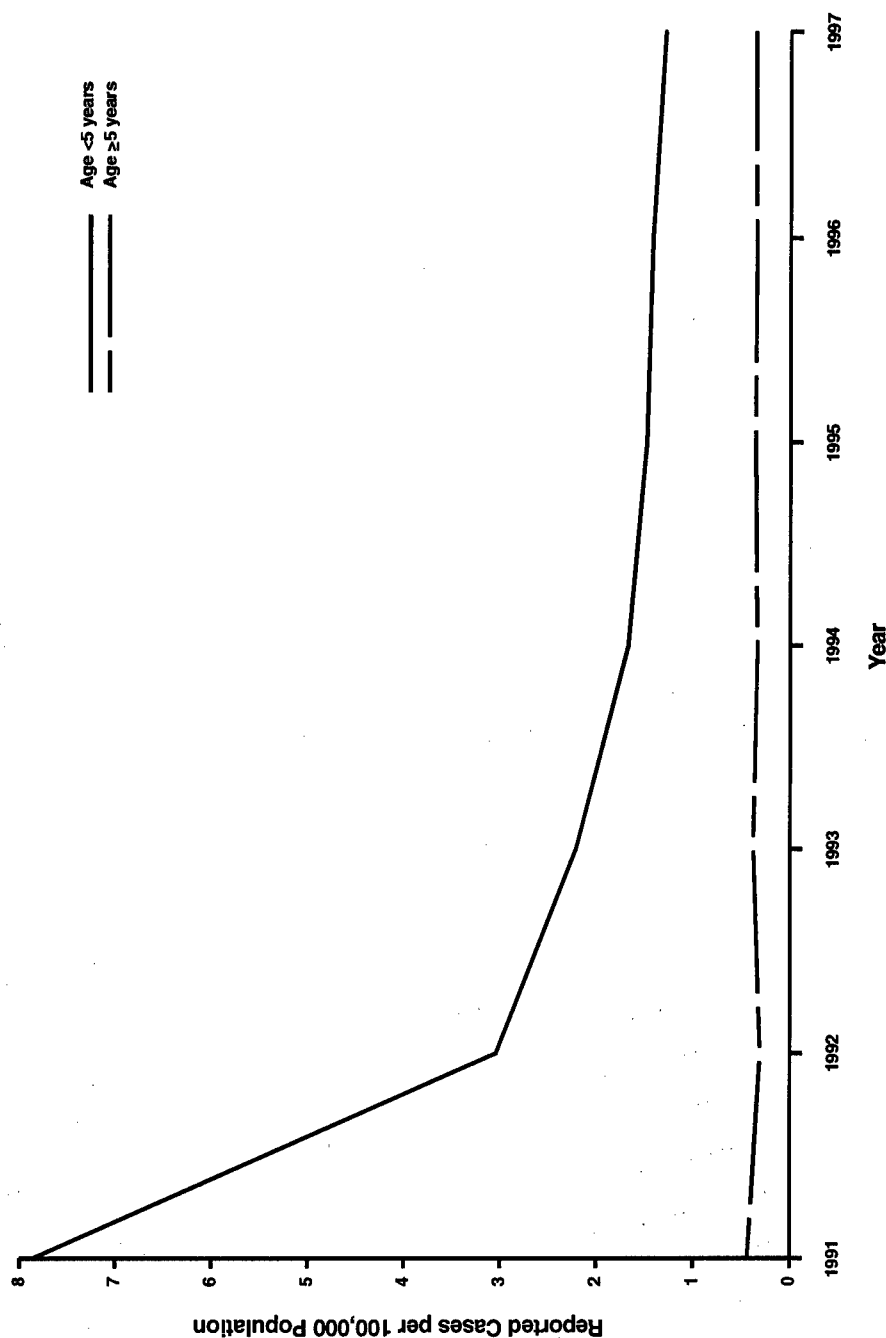


In 1997, gonorrhea rates decreased or remained the same among all racial and ethnic groups. The only exception occurred among Asian/Pacific Islanders (included in the "other" race and ethnicity category).

GRAPHS AND MAPS

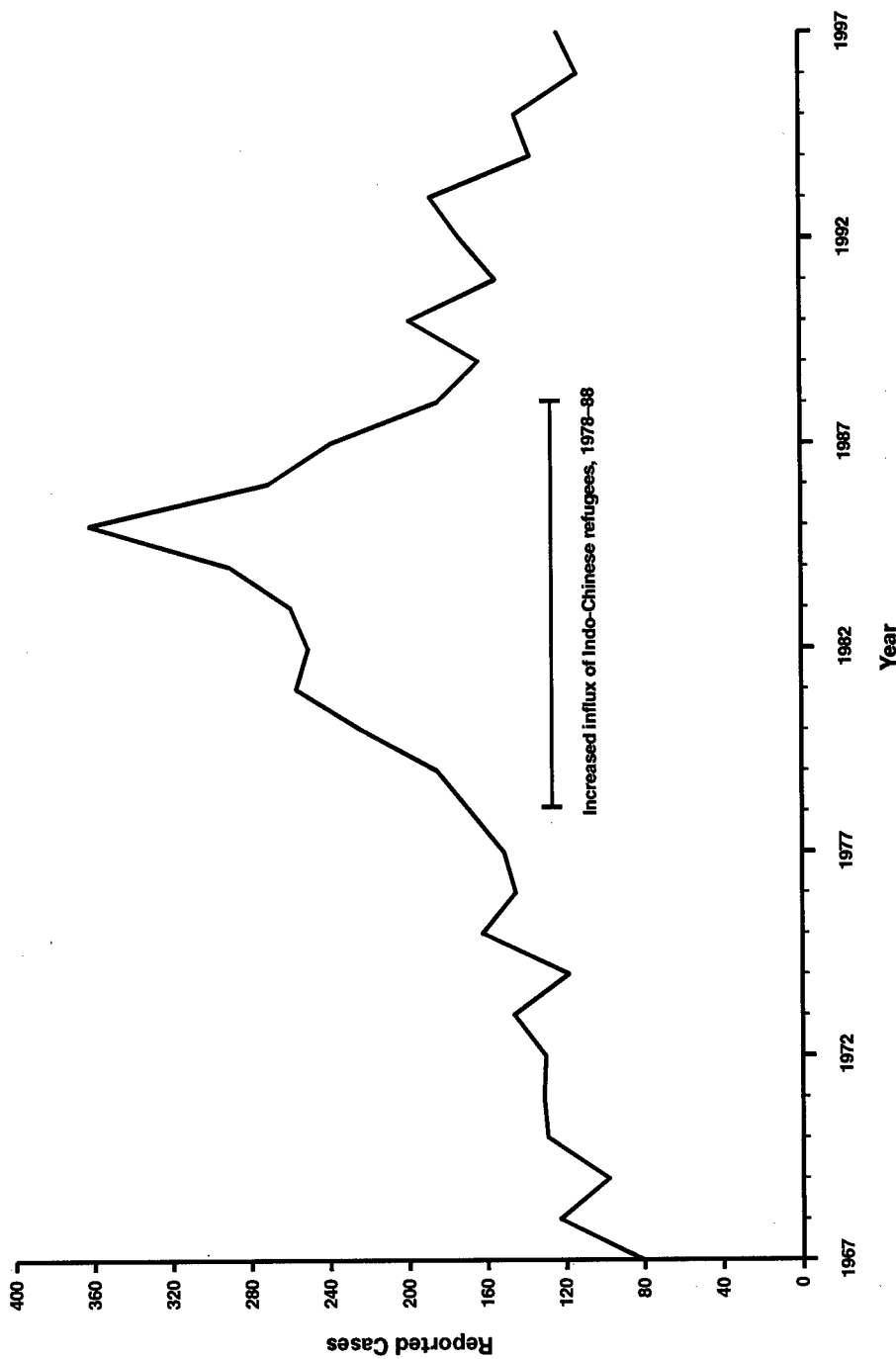
HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE (Invasive Disease) — by age group, United States, 1991–1997

Age <5 years
Age ≥5 years



Before the introduction of the *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) vaccine in December 1987, the incidence of Hib invasive disease among children aged <5 years was estimated to be 60–110 per 100,000 population. In 1997, 260* cases of all serotypes of *H. influenzae* invasive disease among children aged <5 years were reported (incidence: 1.3 per 100,000 children); 82 (32%) cases were attributable to Hib (incidence: 0.4 per 100,000 children).

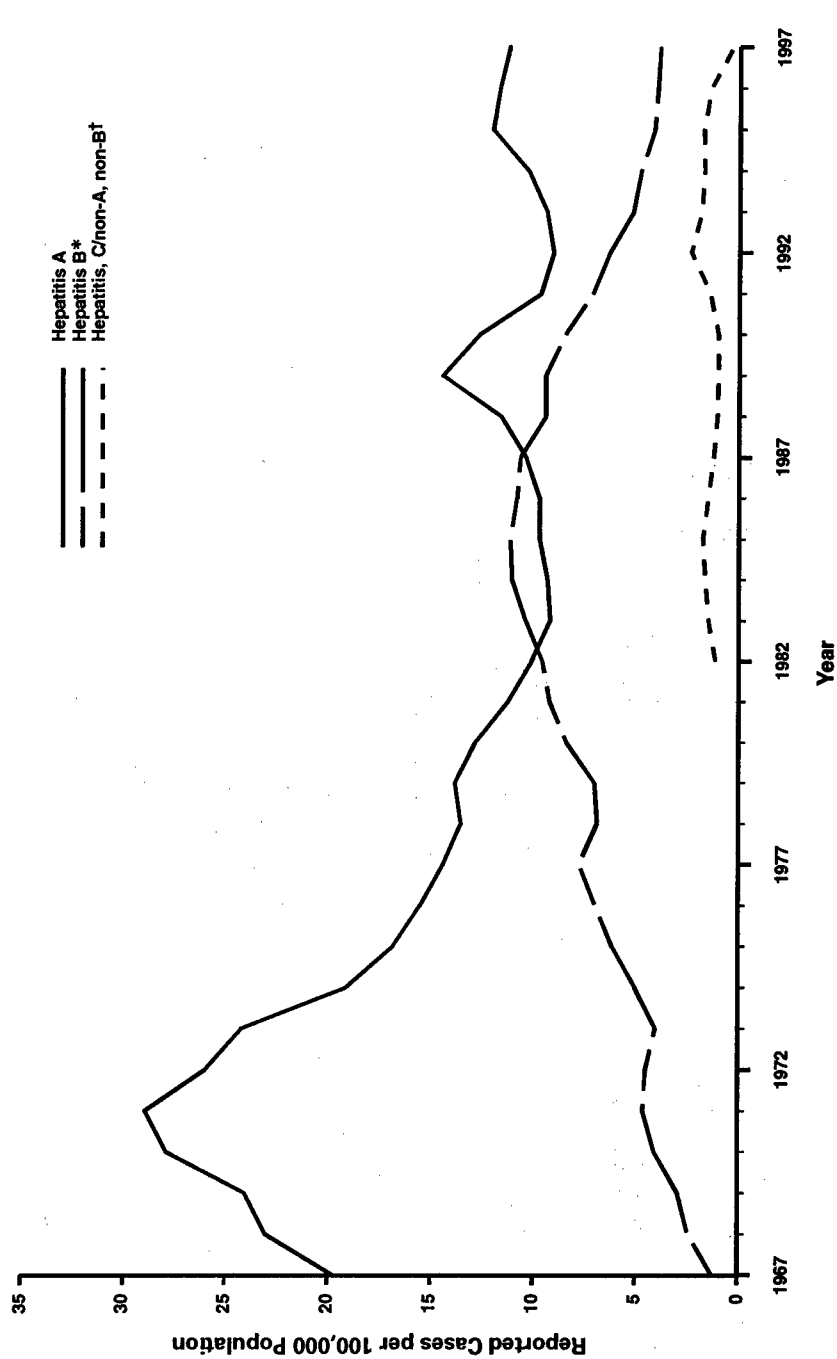
HANSEN DISEASE (Leprosy) — by year, United States, 1967–1997



In 1997, a total of 122 cases of Hansen disease were reported in the United States. The number of cases peaked at 361 in 1985; since 1988, the number has remained relatively stable.

GRAPHS AND MAPS

GRAPHS AND MAPS

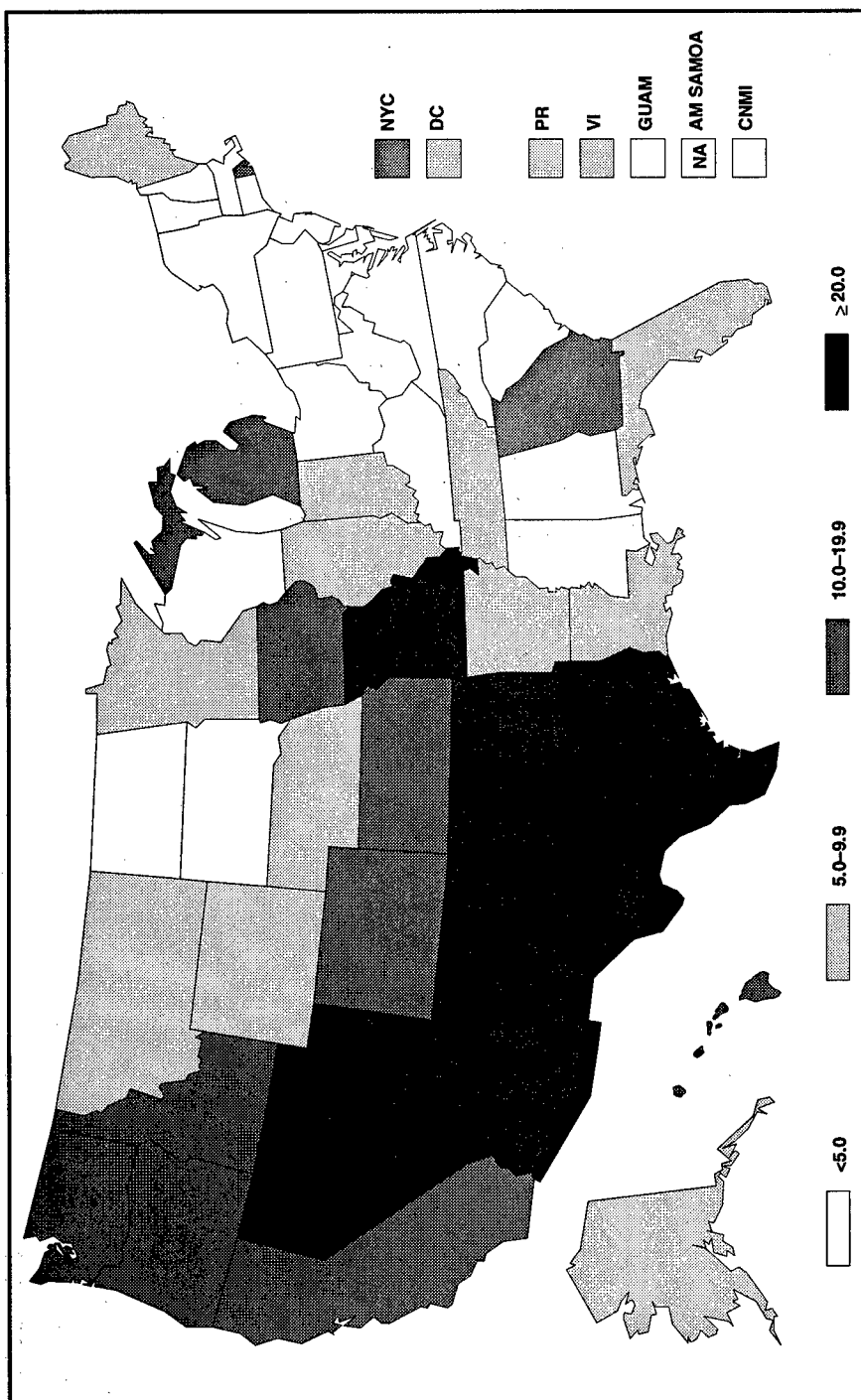


*The first hepatitis B vaccine was licensed in June 1982.

† Anti-HCV antibody test was available as of May 1990.

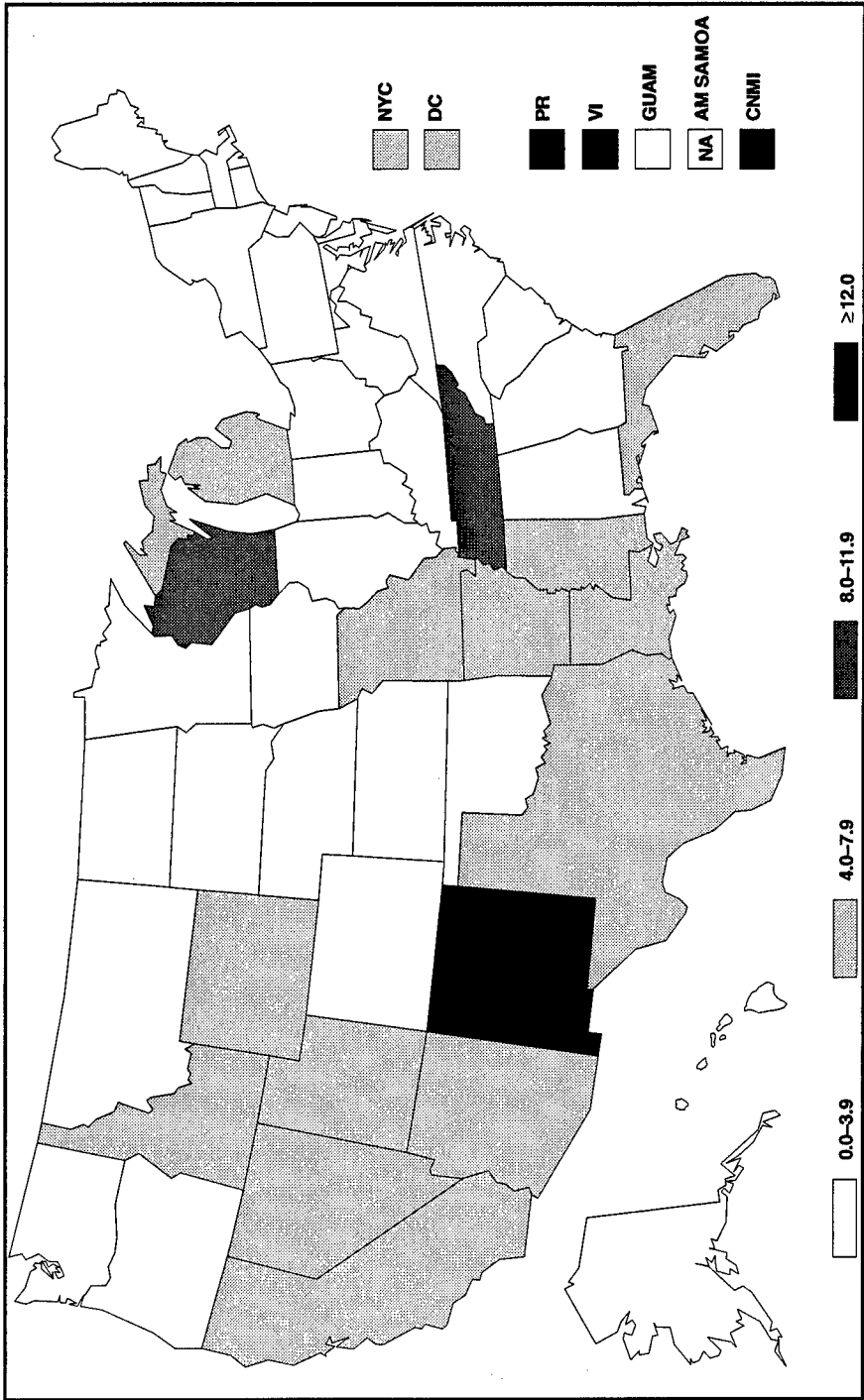
Hepatitis C/non-A, non-B is the most underreported type of viral hepatitis. Nonetheless, the increase observed in this type of hepatitis after 1990 is misleading because, in some states, reported cases have included those among persons identified in routine screening programs who were positive for antibody to hepatitis C virus but who did not have evidence of acute hepatitis.

GRAPHS AND MAPS



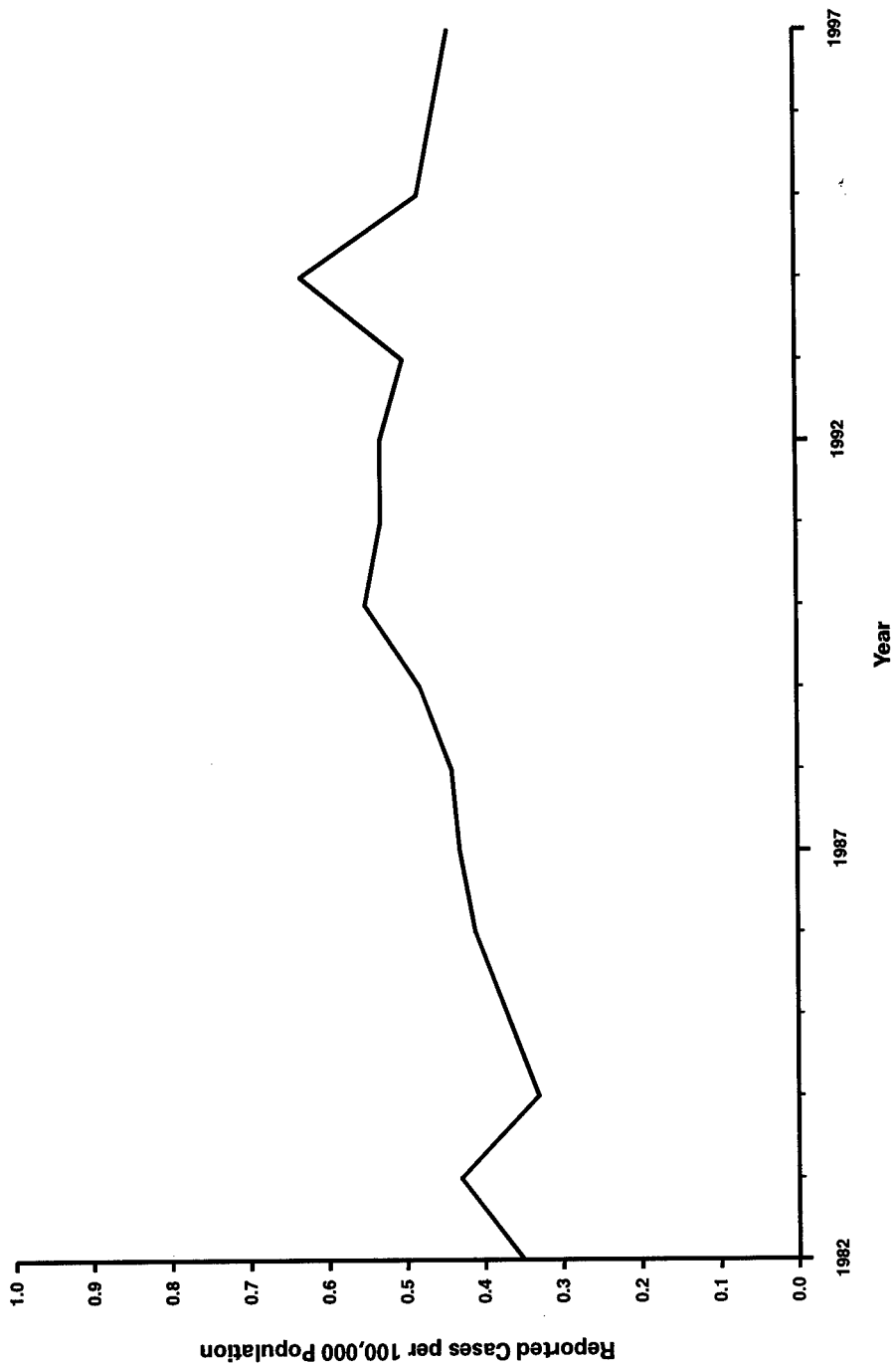
After reaching a rate of 12.1 cases per 100,000 population in 1995, the incidence of hepatitis A has declined slightly. In 1997, the rate of hepatitis A in the western United States was more than 2.5 times the average rate in other regions.

GRAPHS AND MAPS



Hepatitis B continues to decline in most states, primarily because of a decrease in the number of cases among injecting-drug users and, to a lesser extent, because of a decline in cases associated with both male homosexual practices and heterosexual practices.

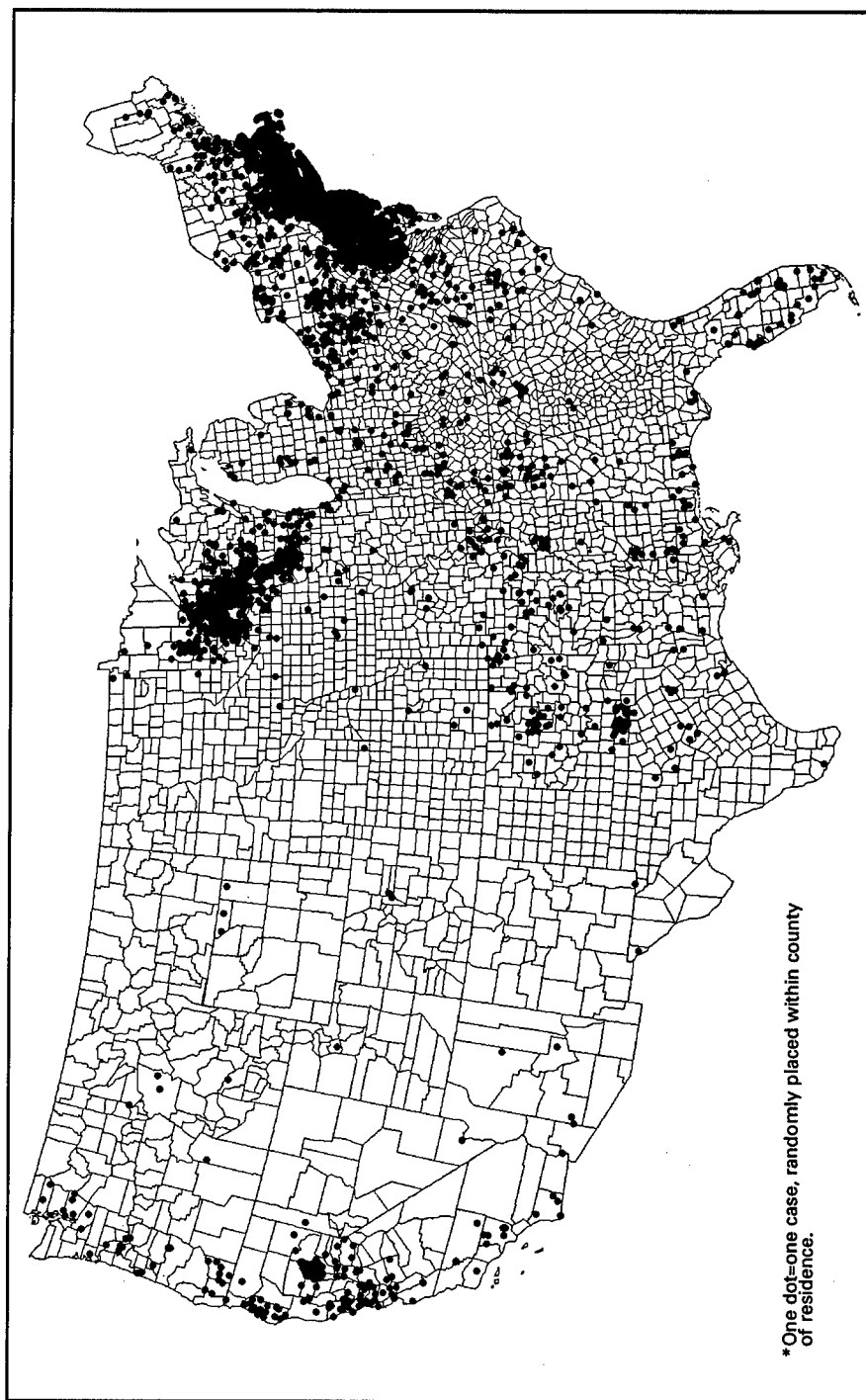
LEGIONELLOSIS — by year, United States, 1982–1997



In 1997, the overall reported rate of legionellosis in the United States was 0.44 per 100,000 population. However, data from prospective, population-based studies of persons with pneumonia indicate that the actual rate of legionellosis is more than 10-fold this number.

GRAPHS AND MAPS

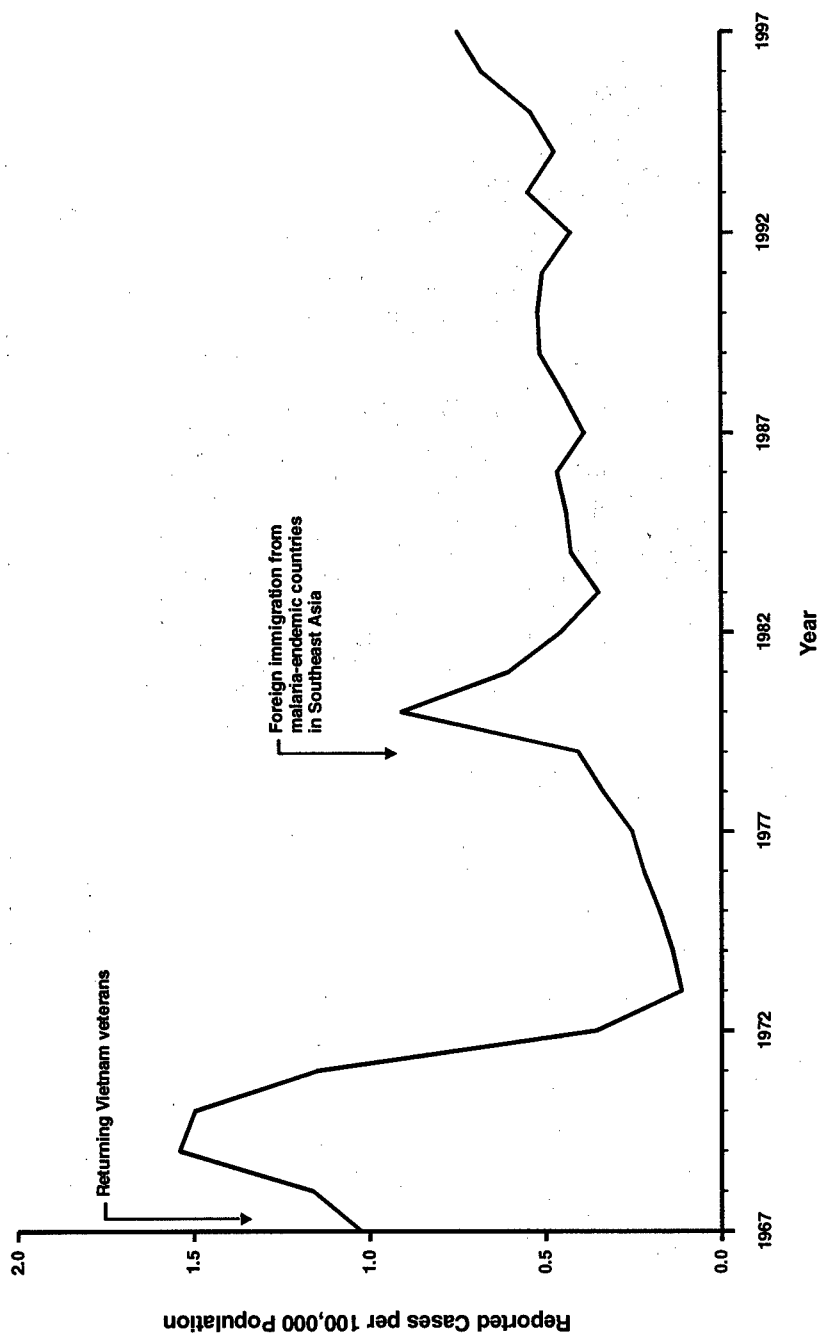
GRAPHS AND MAPS



*One dot=one case, randomly placed within county of residence.

In 1997, a total of 12,801 cases of Lyme disease were reported by 46 states and the District of Columbia. The 10 states with the highest incidence of Lyme disease cases per 100,000 population were Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Maryland. These states accounted for 92% of the reported Lyme disease cases in 1997.

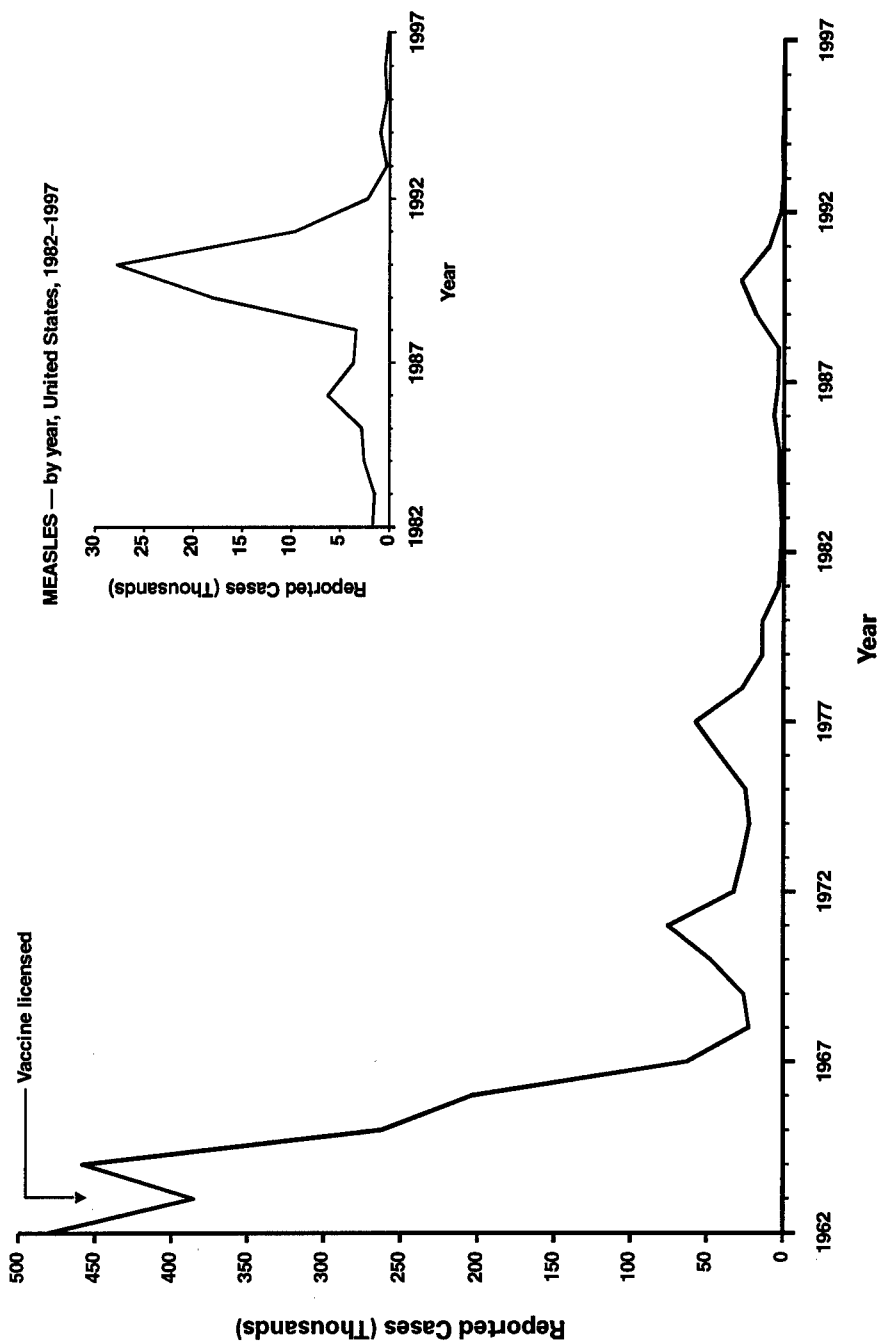
MALARIA — by year, United States, 1967–1997



During the last 10 years, an increasing number of single cases or limited case clusters of locally acquired, mosquito-borne malaria have been reported in the United States, particularly near urban areas.

GRAPHS AND MAPS

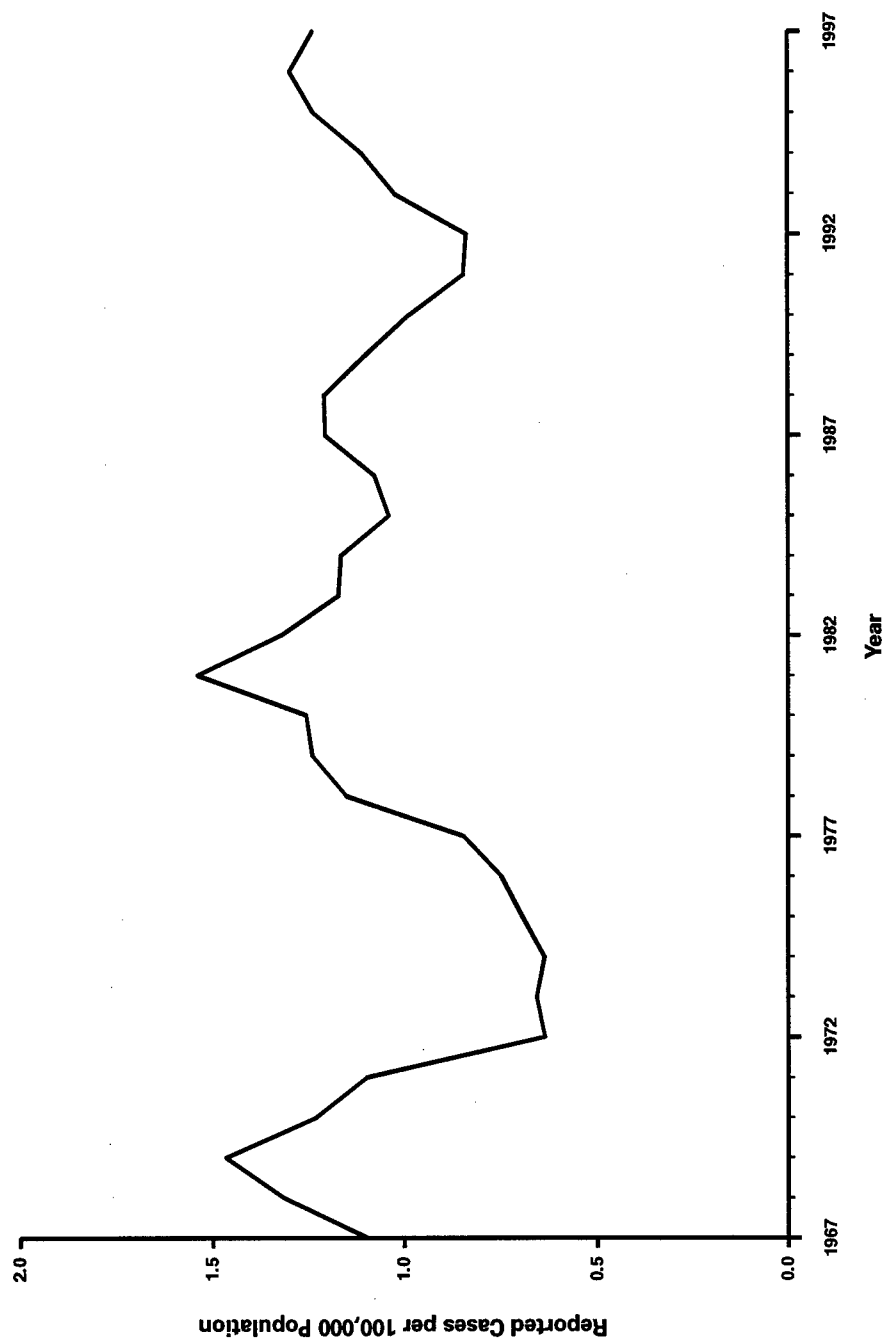
MEASLES (Rubeola) — by year, United States, 1962–1997



In 1997, a total of 138 cases of measles were reported, which is the lowest number ever reported and a 55% decrease from the previous record low. Imported cases accounted for 41% of all cases, and an additional 18% of cases were epidemiologically or virologically linked to an international source.

GRAPHS AND MAPS

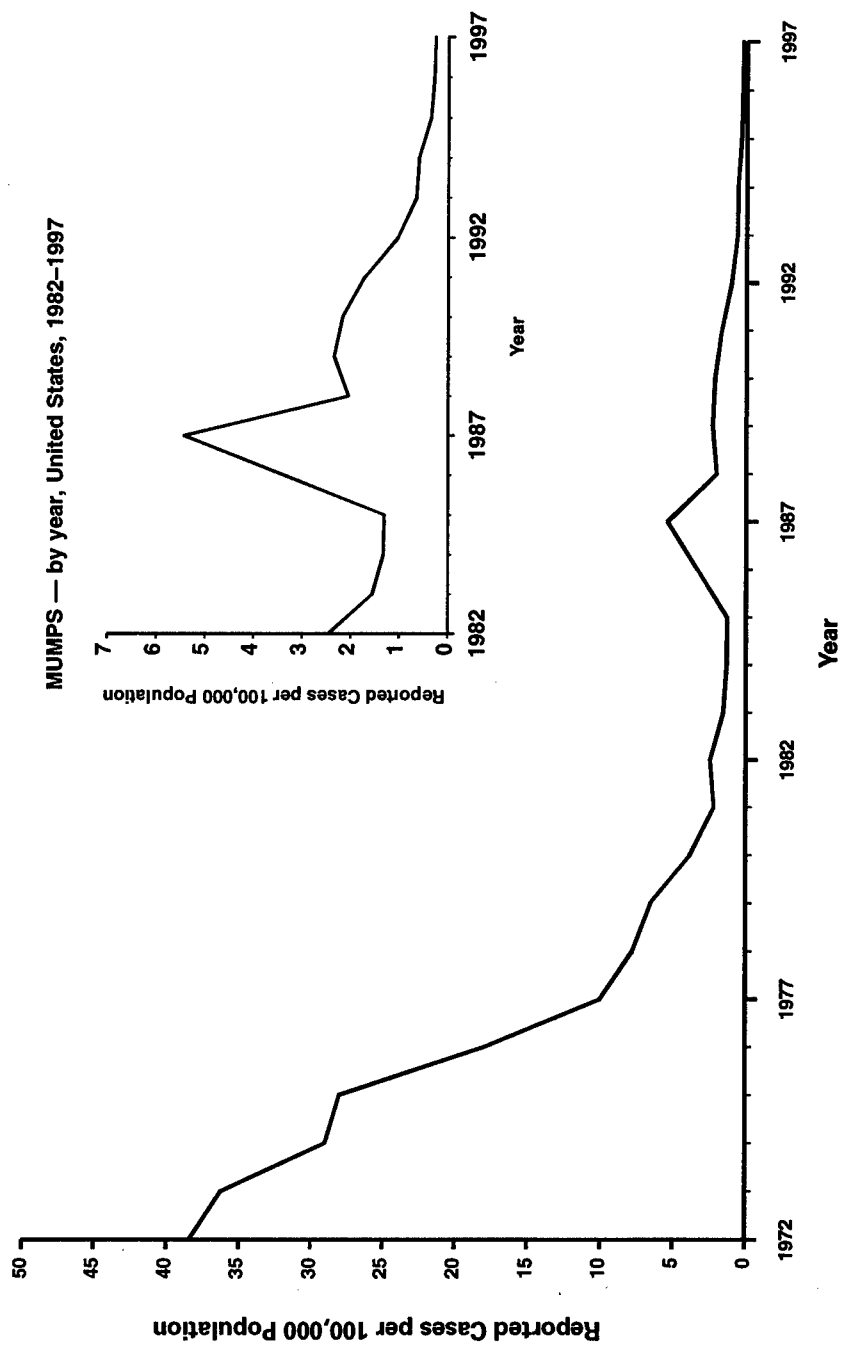
MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE — by year, United States, 1967–1997



The overall rate of meningococcal disease remained constant over the past year. The proportion of cases in which the serogroup was reported increased from 19% in 1996 to 31% in 1997. Serogroup Y continues to cause disease in the United States. In 1997, serogroup Y accounted for 29% of cases in which the serogroup was reported. Most other cases were caused by serogroup B (32%) and serogroup C (31%).

GRAPHS AND MAPS

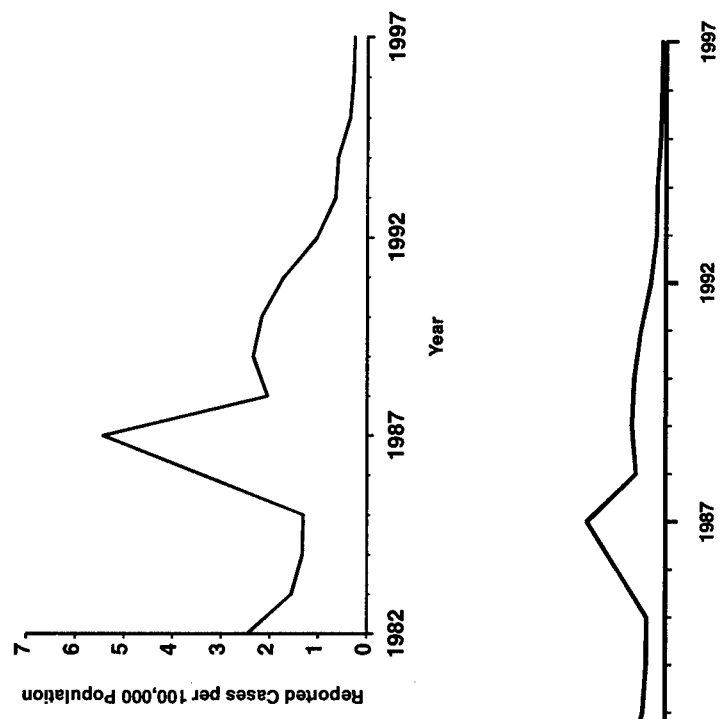
MUMPS — by year, United States, 1972–1997



NOTE: Mumps vaccine was licensed in December 1967.
Since 1990, the incidence of mumps has decreased steadily.

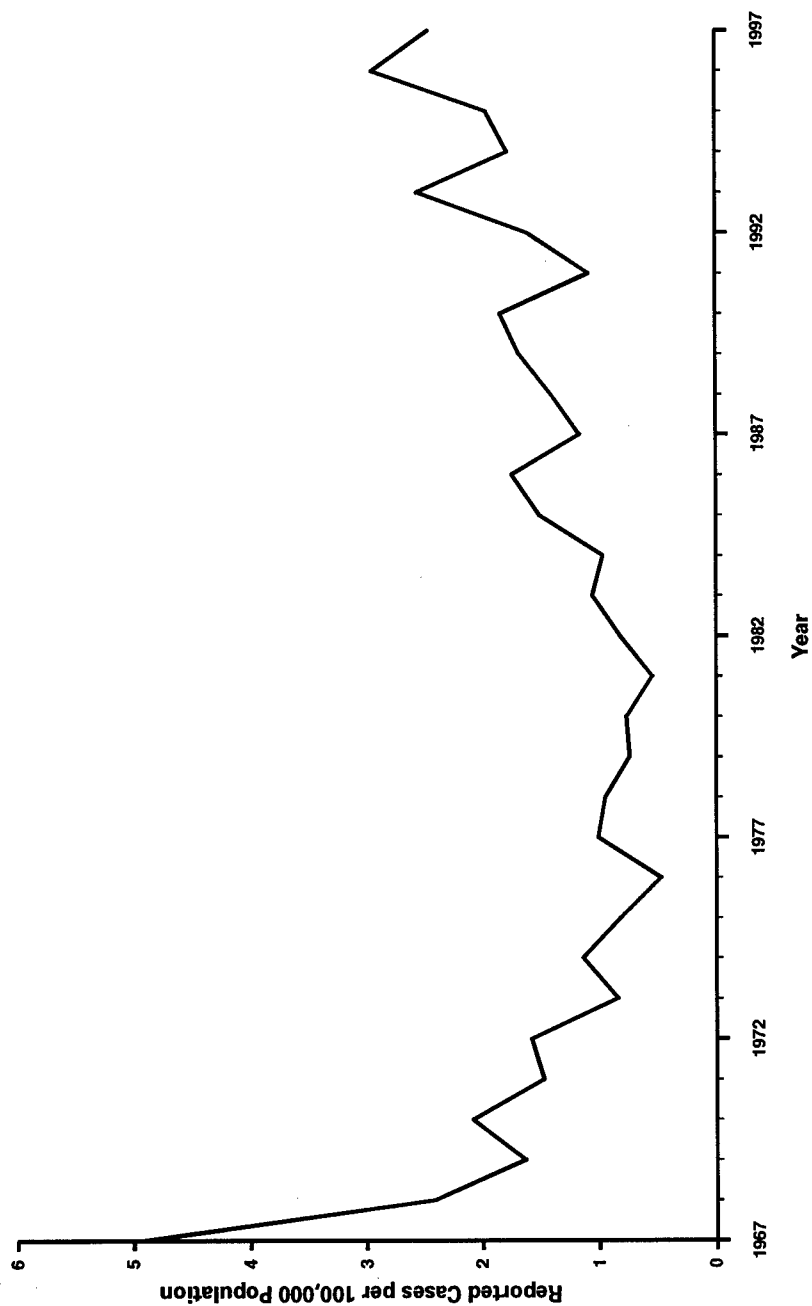
GRAPHS AND MAPS

MUMPS — by year, United States, 1982–1997



PERTUSSIS (Whooping Cough) — by year, United States, 1967–1997

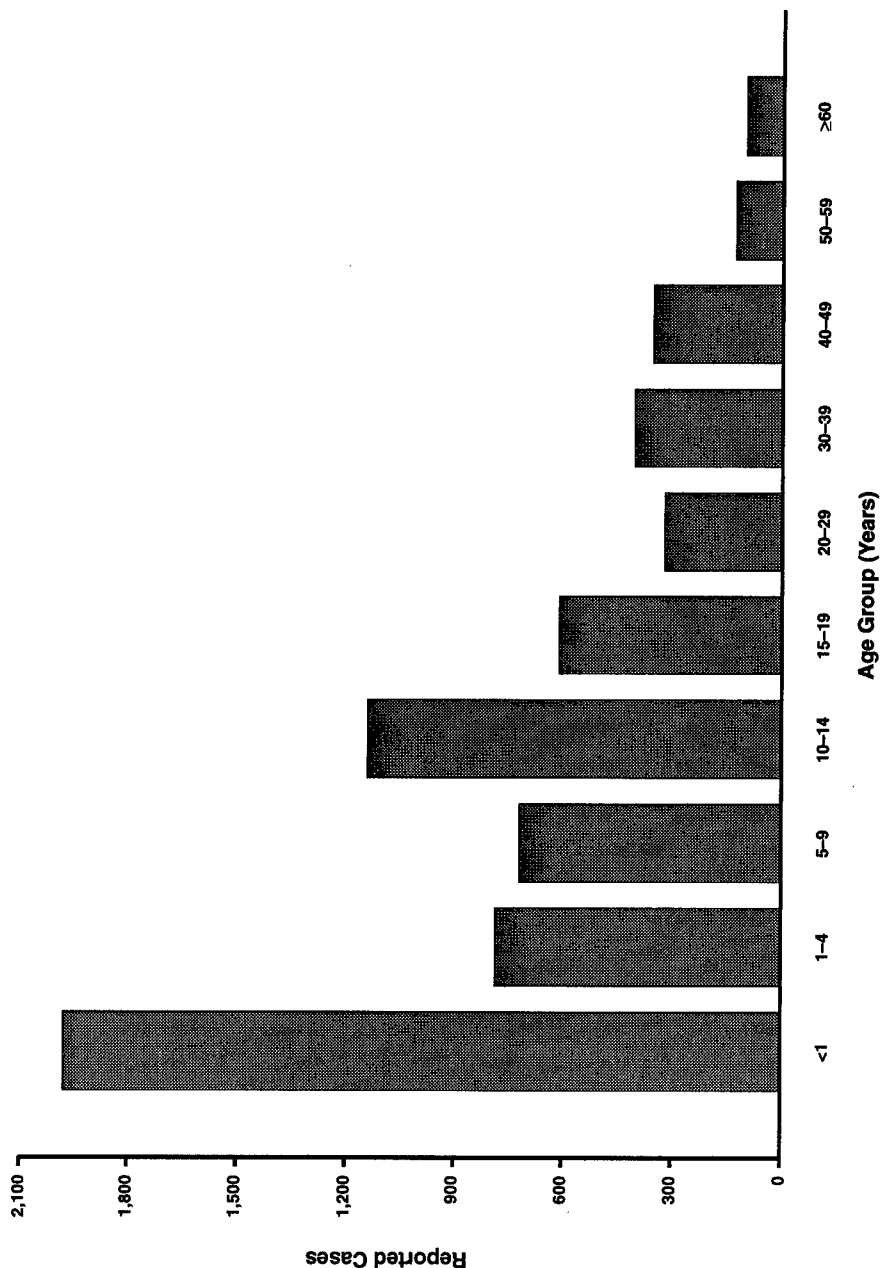
GRAPHS AND MAPS



NOTE: DTP vaccine was licensed in 1949.

Pertussis epidemics occur every 3–4 years. During the last epidemic year (1996), the highest number of pertussis cases (7,796) since 1967 was reported with an incidence of 2.9 per 100,000 population. Since 1993, after each epidemic year, the number of reported cases has not returned to the baseline of the preepidemic year.

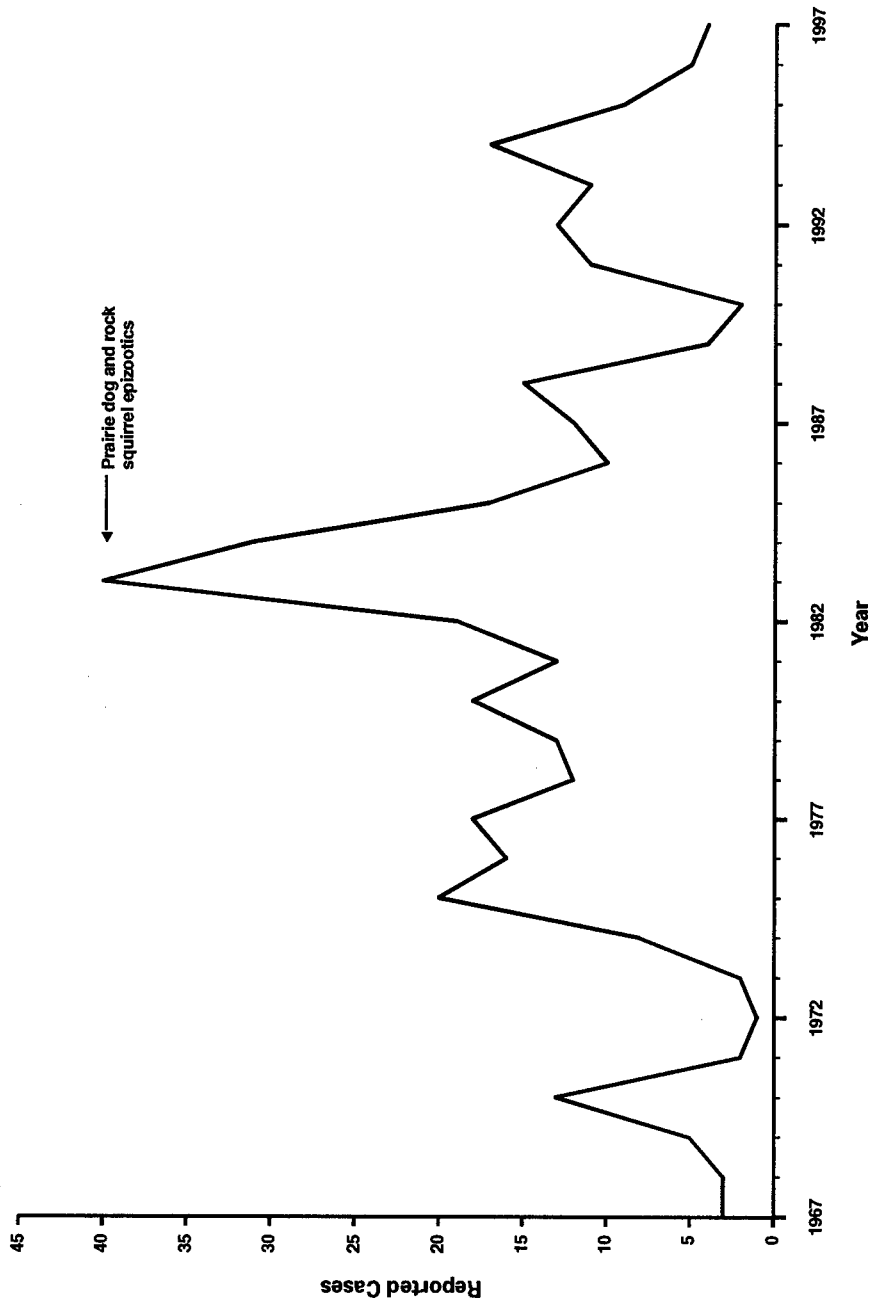
GRAPHS AND MAPS



Although the highest number of reported cases continues to be among children aged <1 year, pertussis cases among adolescents and adults increasingly are being reported to CDC. In 1997, 46% of all reported pertussis cases occurred among persons aged ≥10 years. By comparison, during 1990–1992, 1993–1995, and 1996, the proportion of reported pertussis cases among persons aged ≥10 years was 24%, 29%, and 44%, respectively.

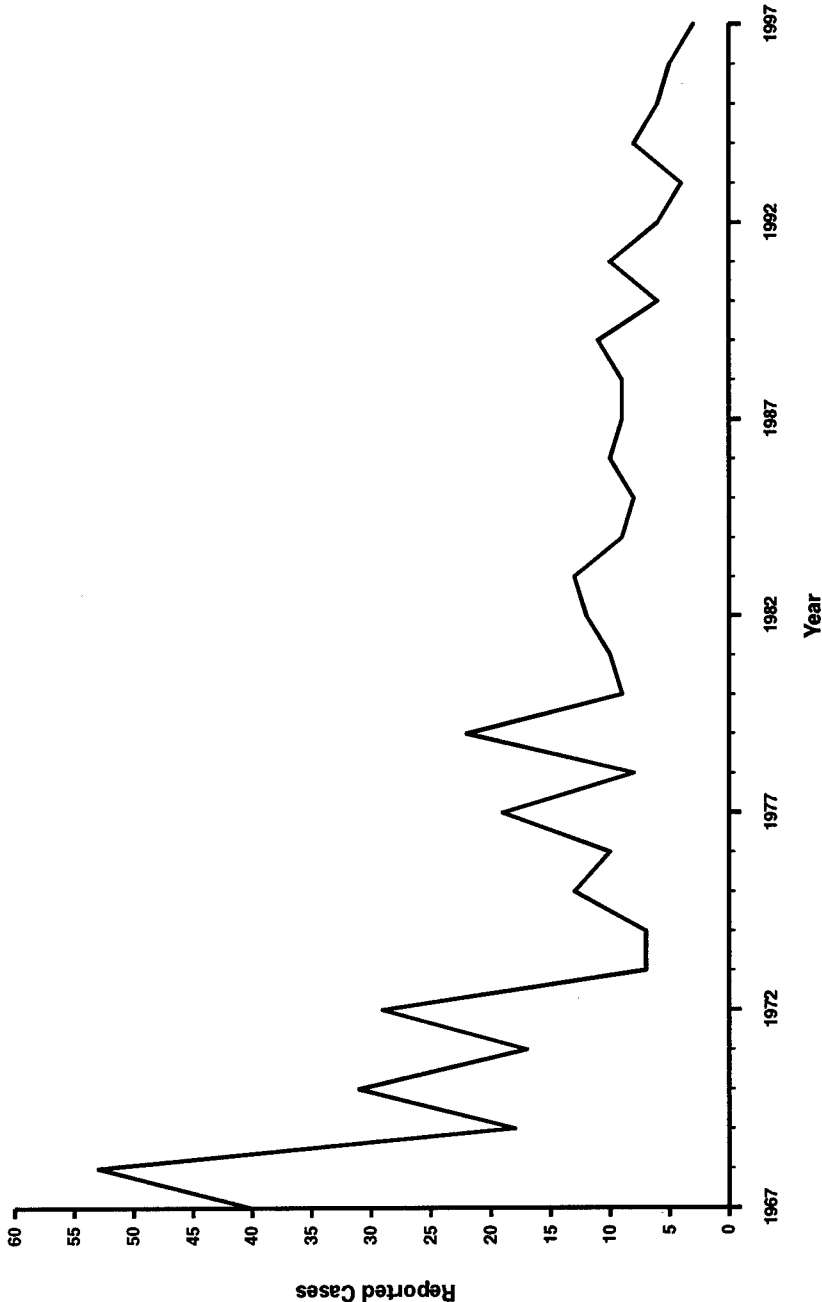
GRAPHS AND MAPS

PLAGUE — among humans, by year, United States, 1967–1997



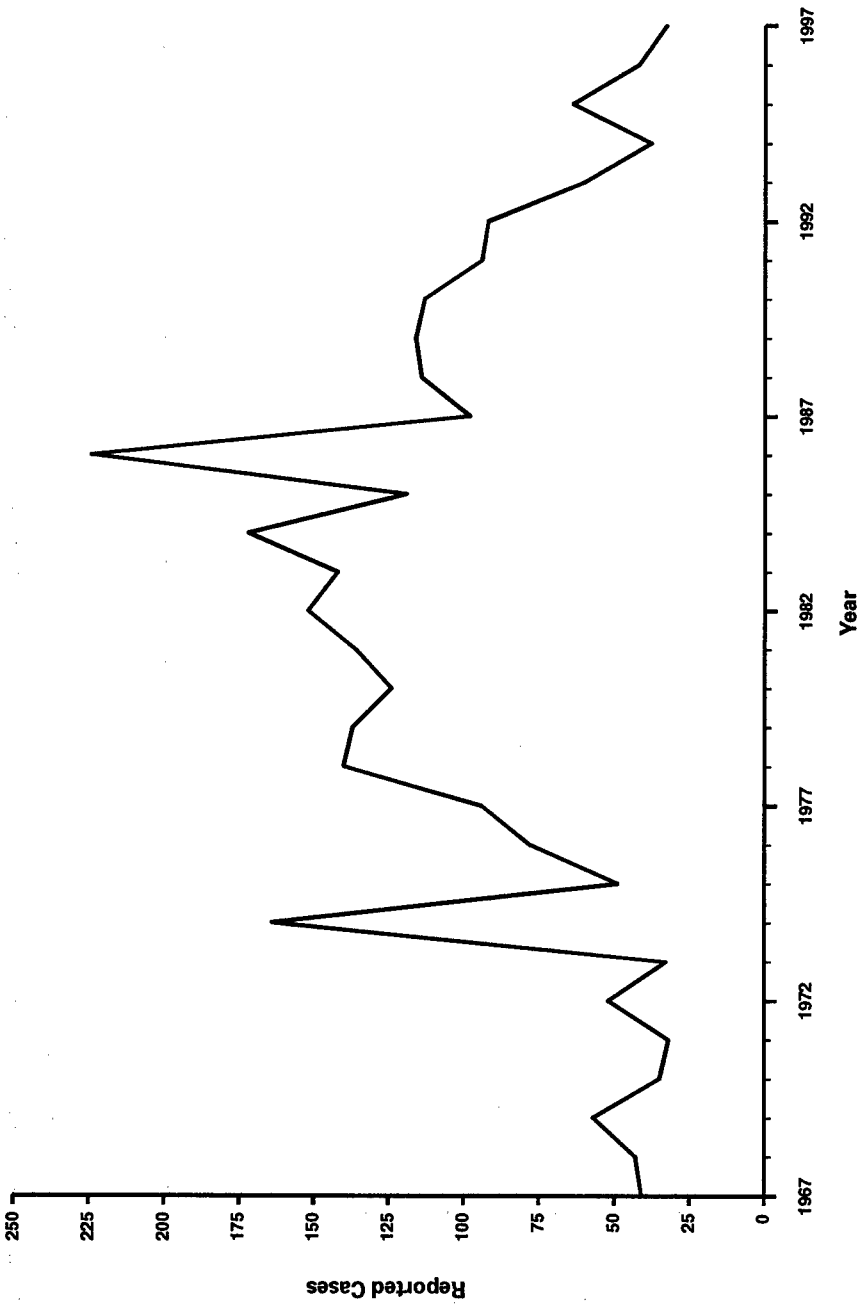
In 1997, four plague cases among humans were reported in the United States (two cases in California, one in Arizona, and one in Colorado). One case was fatal and diagnosed postmortem as septicemic plague.

GRAPHS AND MAPS

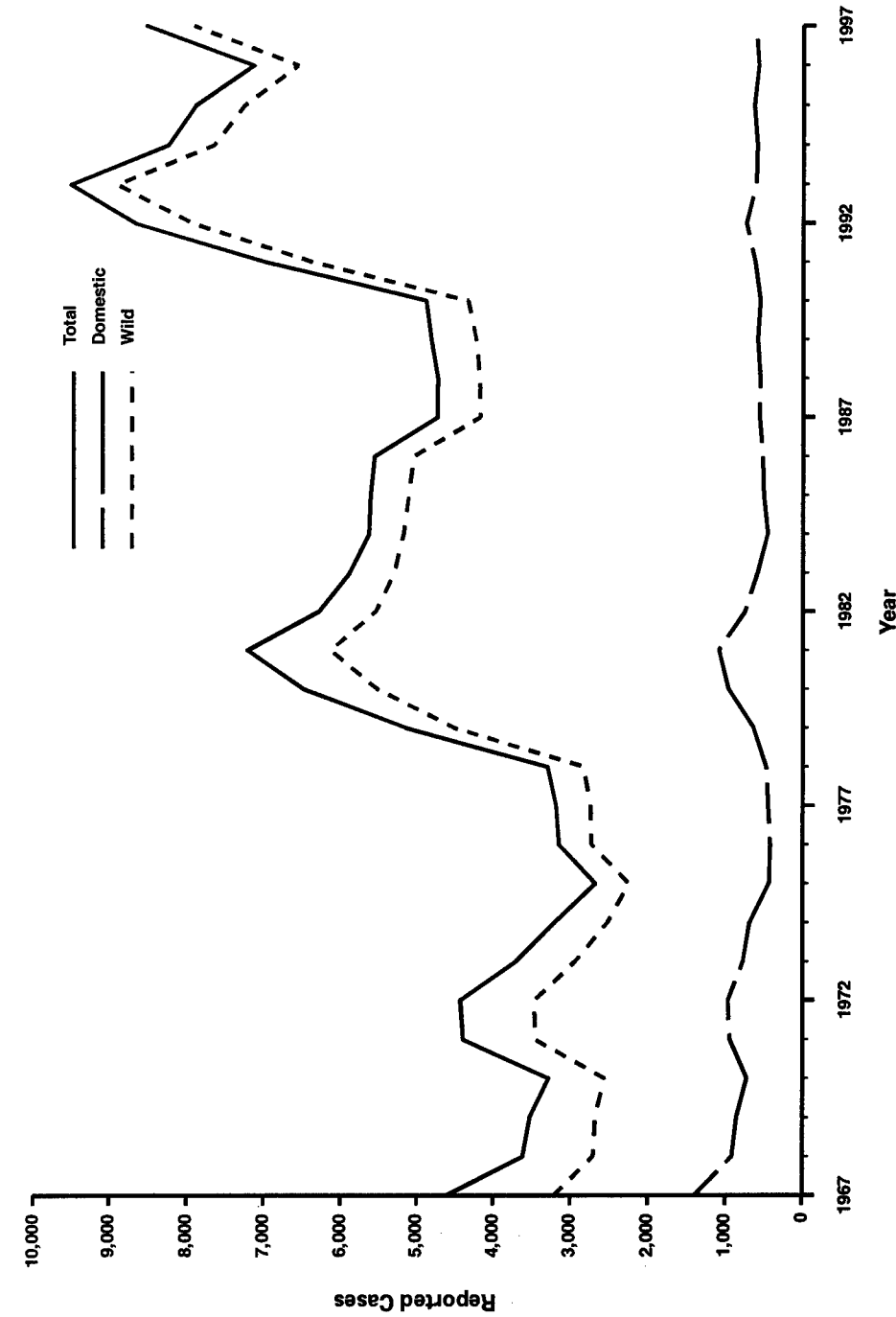


NOTE: Inactivated vaccine was licensed in 1955. Oral vaccine was licensed in 1961. Of 142 cases of indigenously acquired paralytic poliomyelitis reported during 1980–1997, a total of 140 were associated with the administration of oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV). The remaining two cases were classified as indeterminate. To reduce the burden of poliomyelitis associated with the use of OPV, in January 1997, the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) recommended a sequential schedule of two doses of inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV) followed by two doses of OPV.

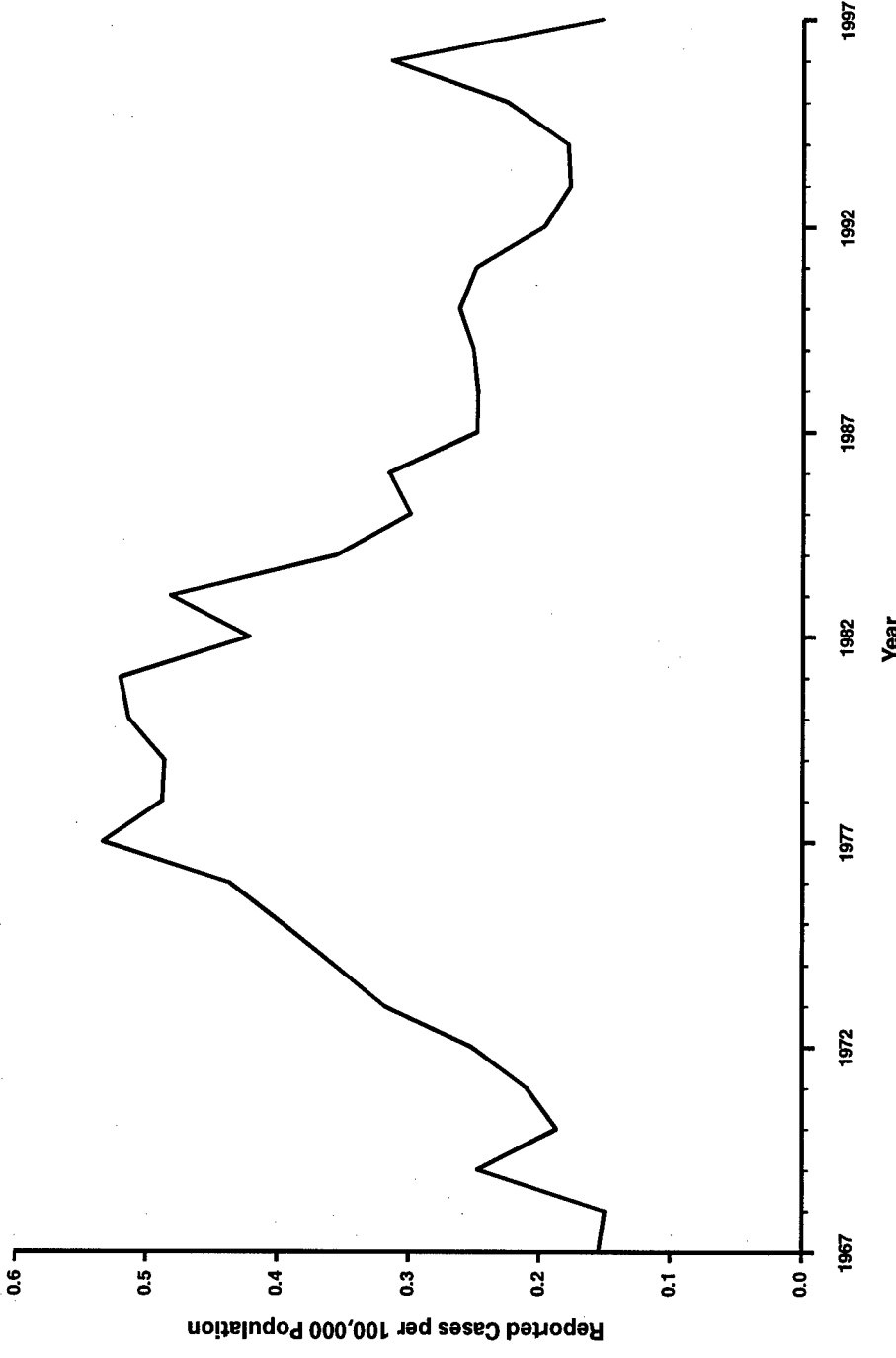
GRAPHS AND MAPS



The number of psittacosis cases can vary from year to year because of periodic outbreaks. The apparent increase in cases during the late 1970s to mid-1980s might reflect greater application of diagnostic tests for *Chlamydia* species in patients with respiratory illness. The lower number of cases in recent years might reflect both improved diagnostic testing for distinguishing *C. psittaci* from *C. pneumoniae* infections and improvement in control measures for *C. psittaci* infection in birds.



The resurgence of reported cases, following three consecutive years of decline, is primarily the result of cyclic or periodic reemergence of rabies, mainly among raccoons in the eastern United States. During 1997, populations variously decimated by previous epizootics again reached densities sufficient to support epizootic transmission of the disease.

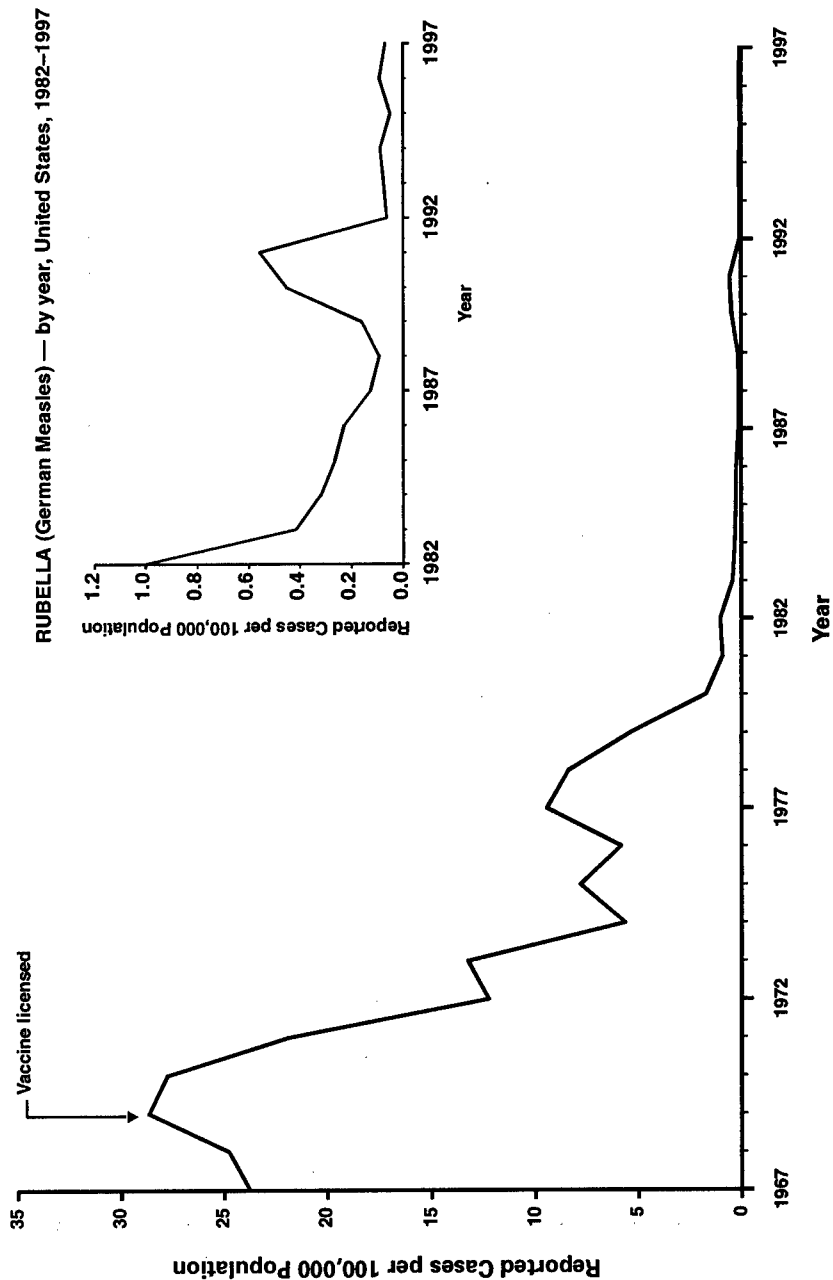


GRAPHS AND MAPS

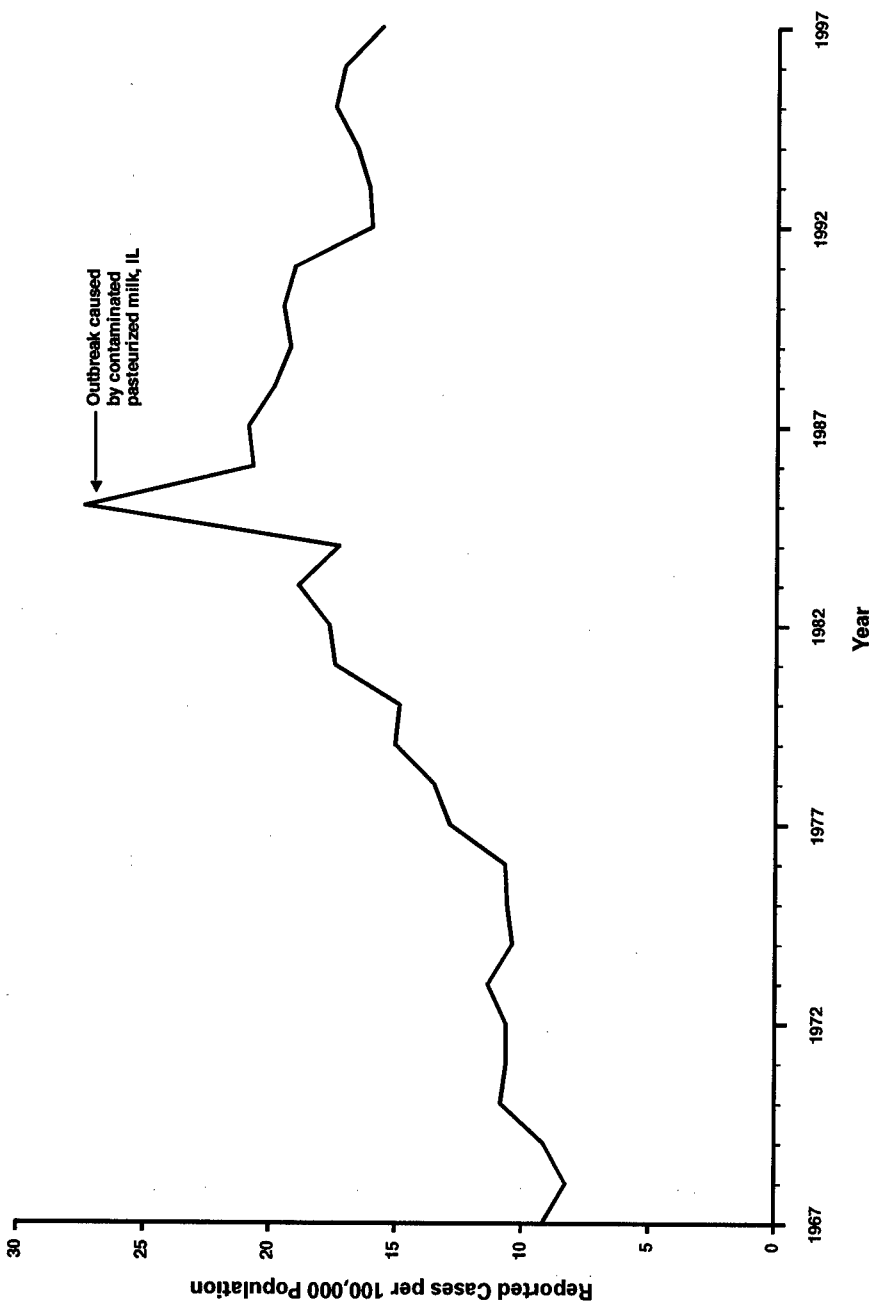
Changes in reported cases of Rocky Mountain spotted fever might reflect alterations to surveillance algorithms for this and other tickborne diseases. Biological factors (e.g., changes in tick populations resulting from fluctuating environmental conditions) also could be involved.

GRAPHS AND MAPS

RUBELLA (German Measles) — by year, United States, 1967–1997



The incidence of reported rubella has decreased steadily. The highest proportion of cases is reported among persons aged >20 years.

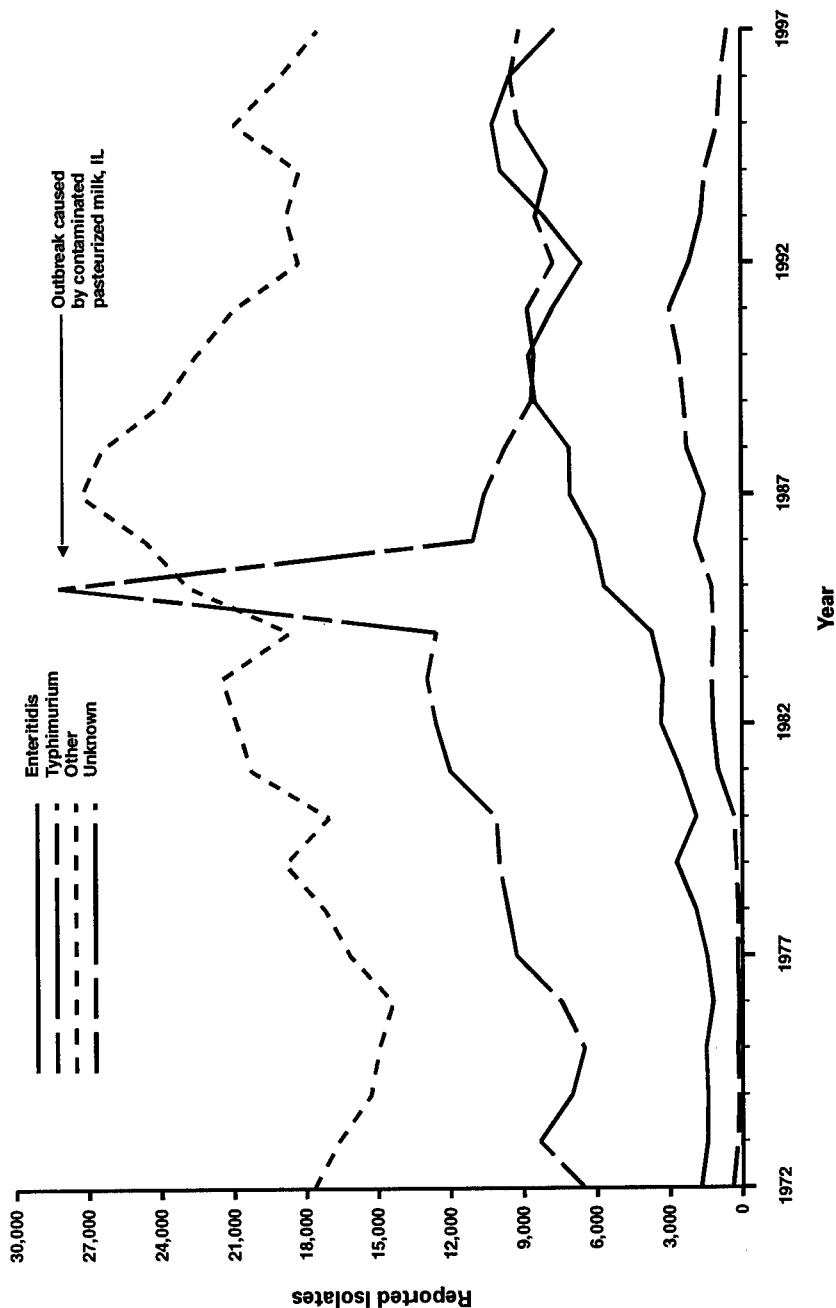


In 1997, *Salmonella* serotypes Typhimurium and Enteritidis together accounted for 46% of all salmonellosis reported in humans.

GRAPHS AND MAPS

GRAPHS AND MAPS

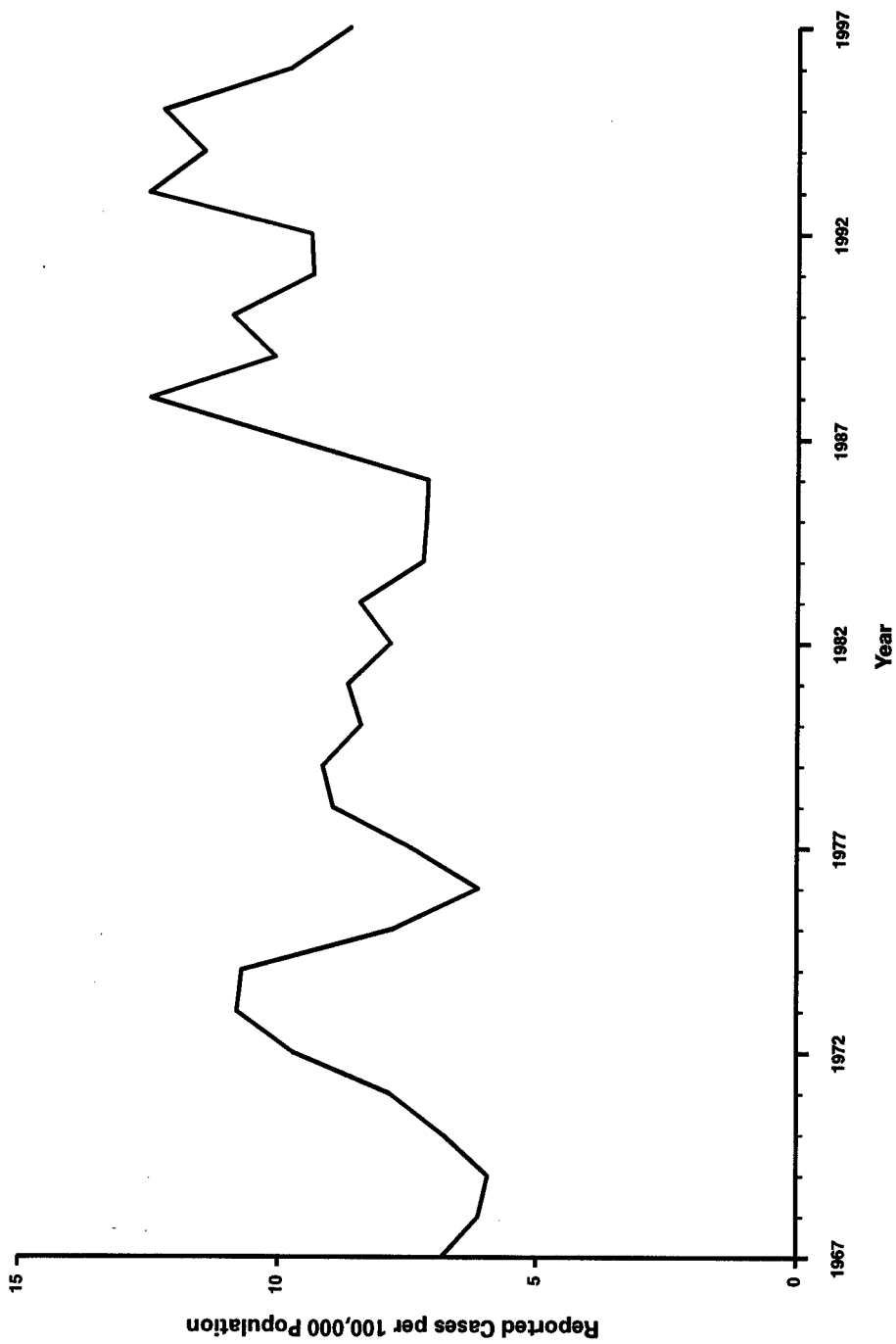
SALMONELLA — serotype of isolate by year,* United States, 1972-1997



*Data from Public Health Laboratory Information System (PHLIS).

In 1997, Typhimurium was the most common *Salmonella* serotype isolated from humans; approximately 35% of all reported *S. Typhimurium* strains from humans are now resistant to five antimicrobial agents (i.e., ampicillin, chloramphenicol, sulfonamide, streptomycin, and tetracycline).

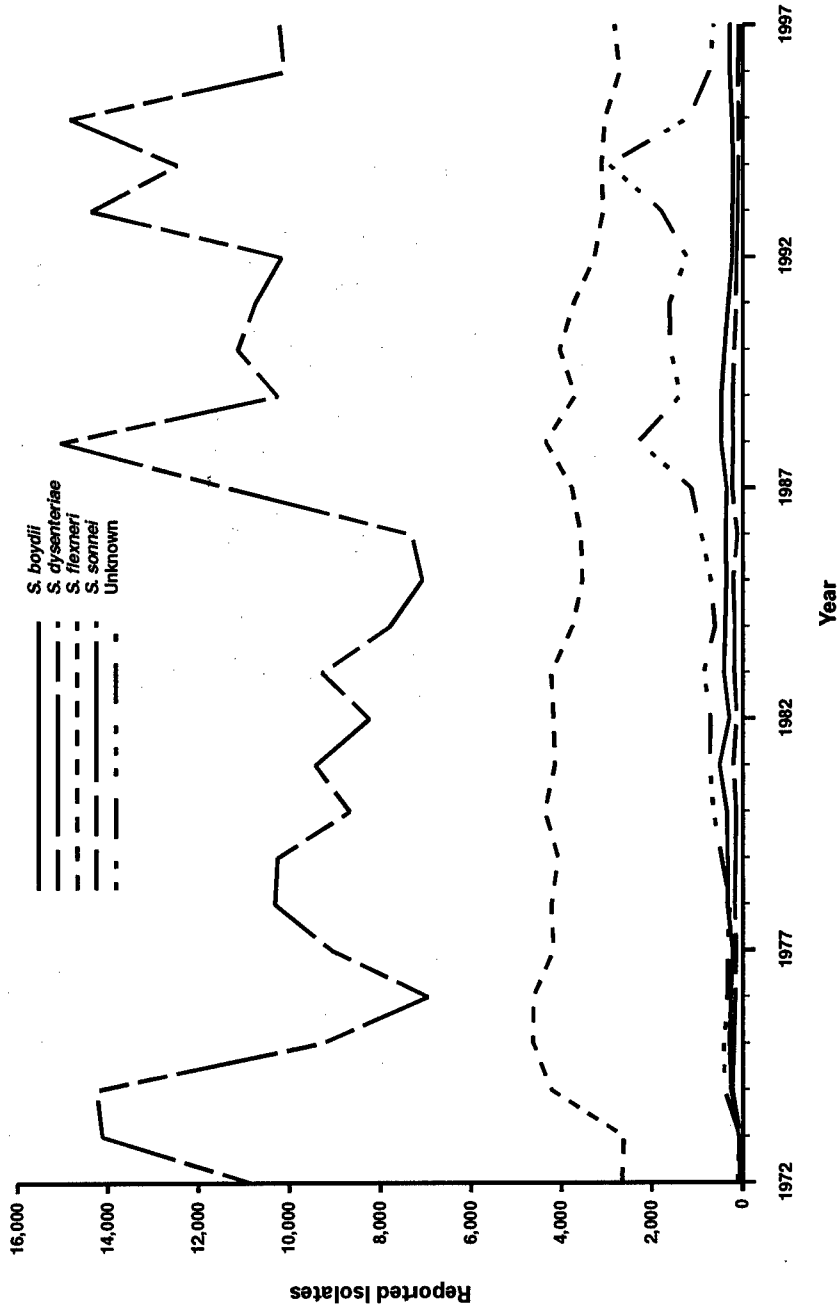
SHIGELLOSIS — by year, United States, 1967–1997



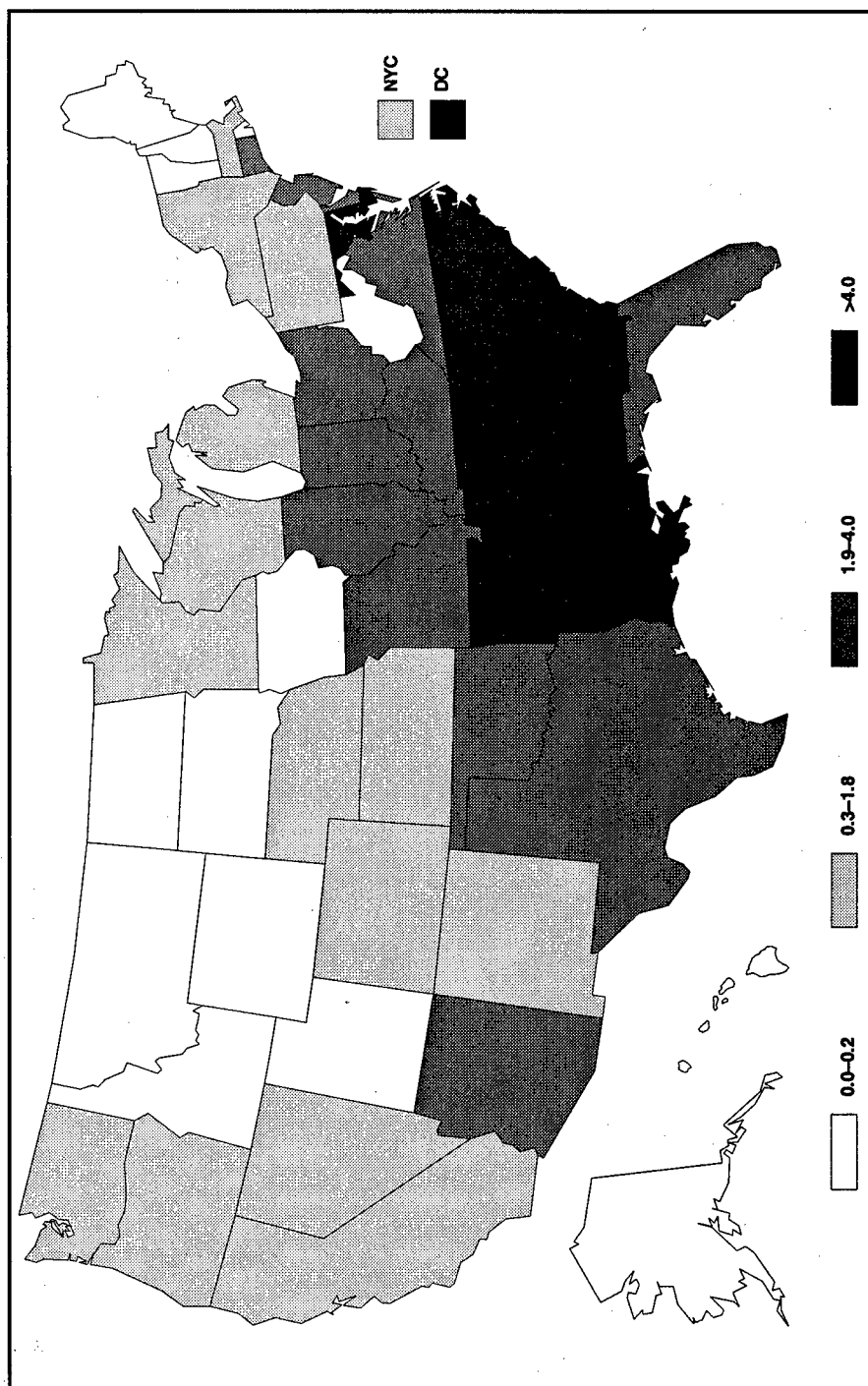
GRAPHS AND MAPS

GRAPHS AND MAPS

SHIGELLA — species of isolate by year,* United States, 1972-1997



* Data from Public Health Laboratory Information System (PHLIS).
Antimicrobial resistance among *Shigella* isolates has continued to increase: nearly 20% of *Shigella* isolates in the United States are resistant to both ampicillin and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.

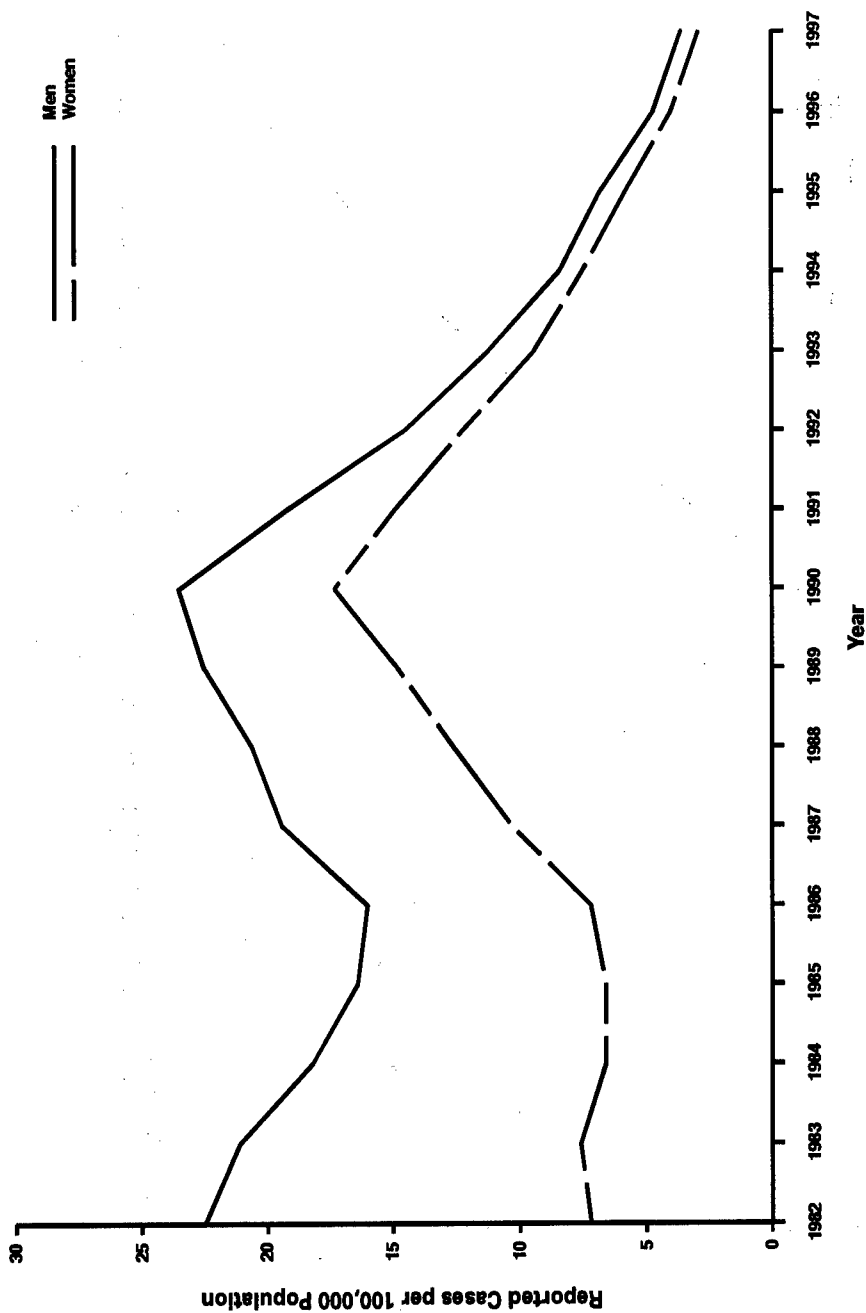


NOTE: The revised *Healthy People 2000* objective is ≤ 4.0 per 100,000 population.

In 1997, the U.S. rate of primary and secondary syphilis of 3.2 per 100,000 population was below the revised national *Healthy People 2000* objective. Forty-one states reported rates below the national objective, and 12 states reported fewer than five cases.

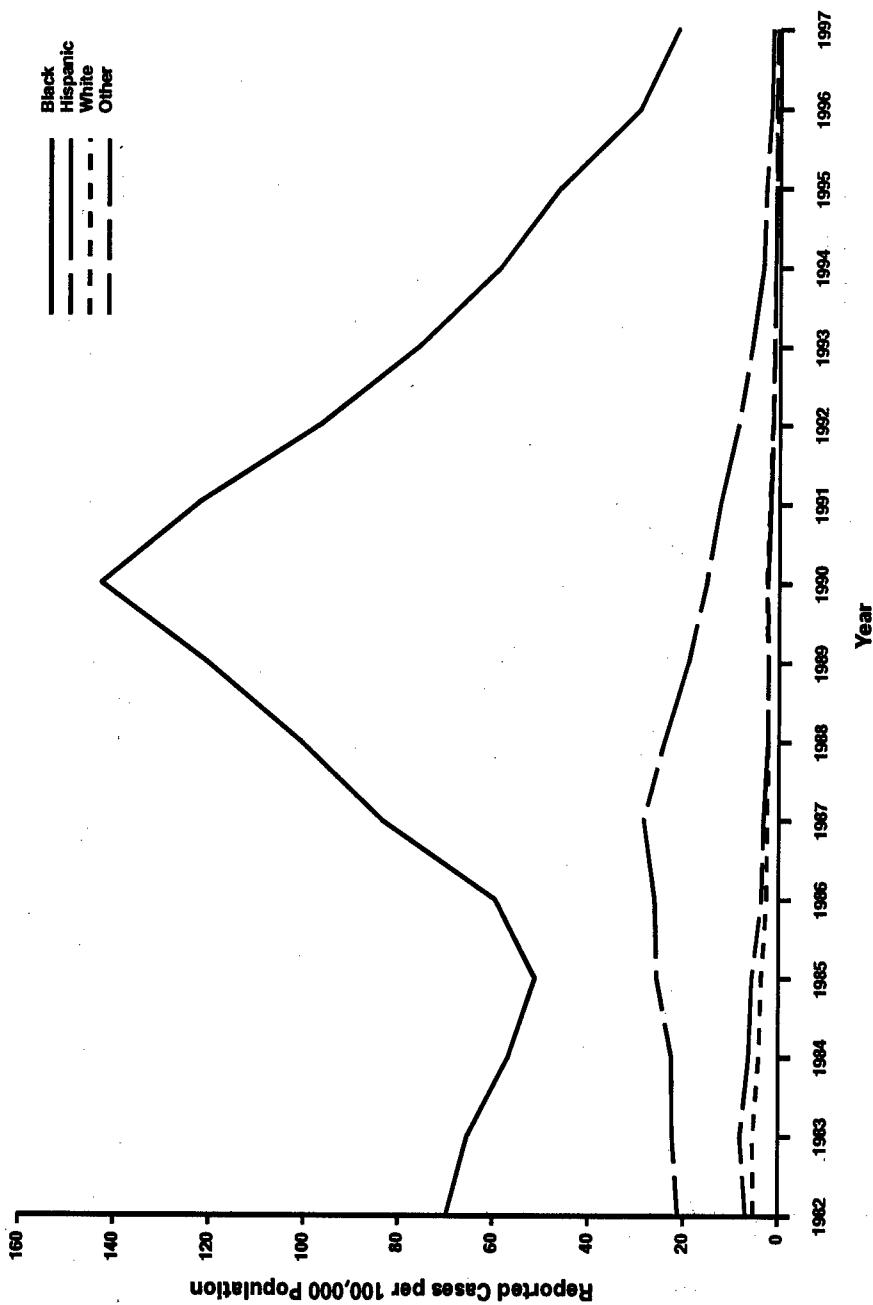
GRAPHS AND MAPS

GRAPHS AND MAPS



In 1997, the reported rate of primary and secondary syphilis in the United States continued to decline, with rates among both males and females below the *Healthy People 2000* objective of 4.0 per 100,000 population. Among men, the rate decreased from 4.7 per 100,000 population in 1996 to 3.6 in 1997. Among women, the rate decreased from 4.0 per 100,000 population in 1996 to 2.9 in 1997.

SYPHILIS (Primary and Secondary) — by race and ethnicity, United States, 1982–1997

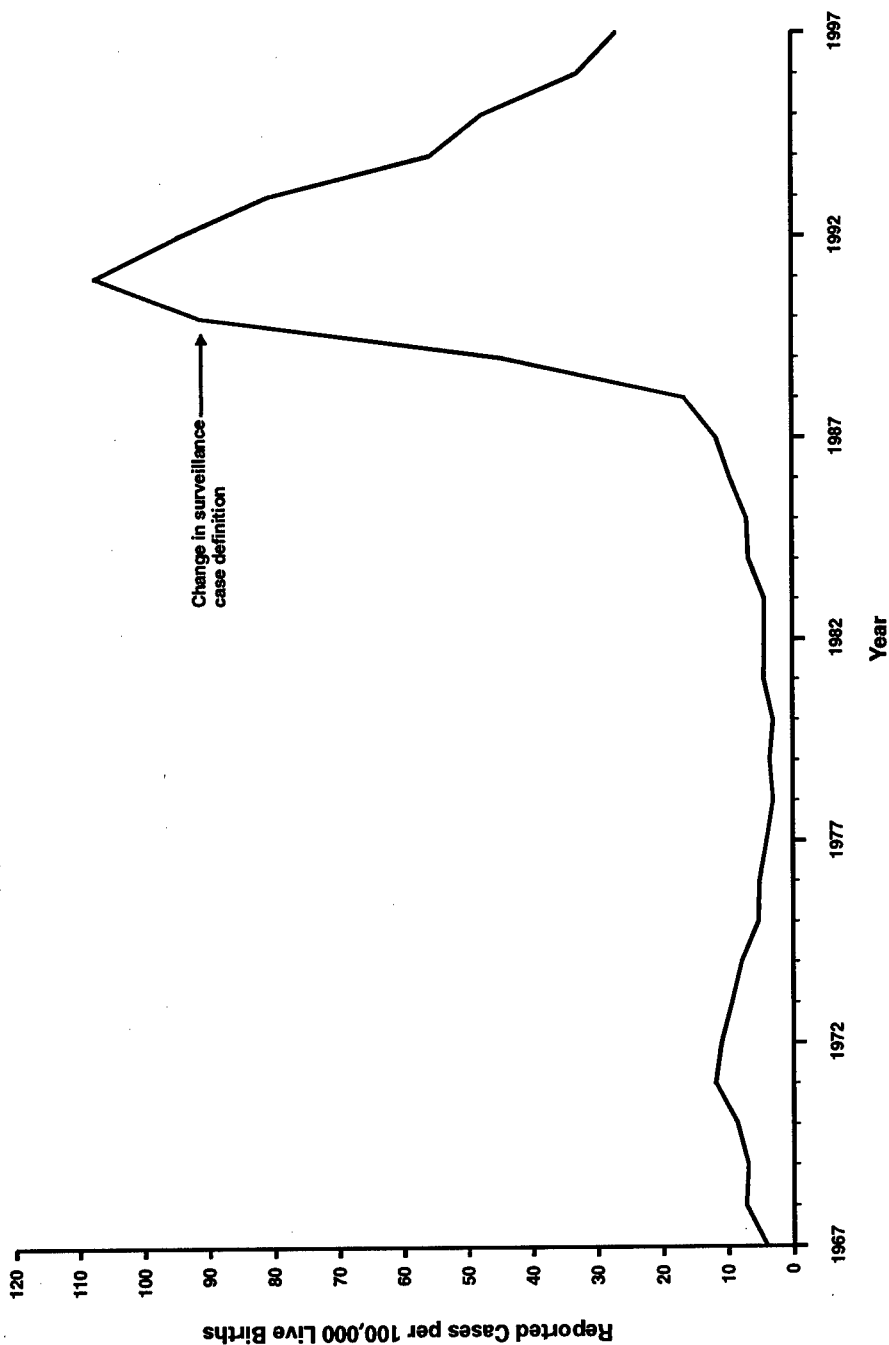


In 1997, primary and secondary syphilis rates for all racial and ethnic groups declined. In 1997, however, the rate for non-Hispanic blacks (i.e., 22.0 cases per 100,000 population) was 44-fold greater than that for non-Hispanic whites.

GRAPHS AND MAPS

GRAPHS AND MAPS

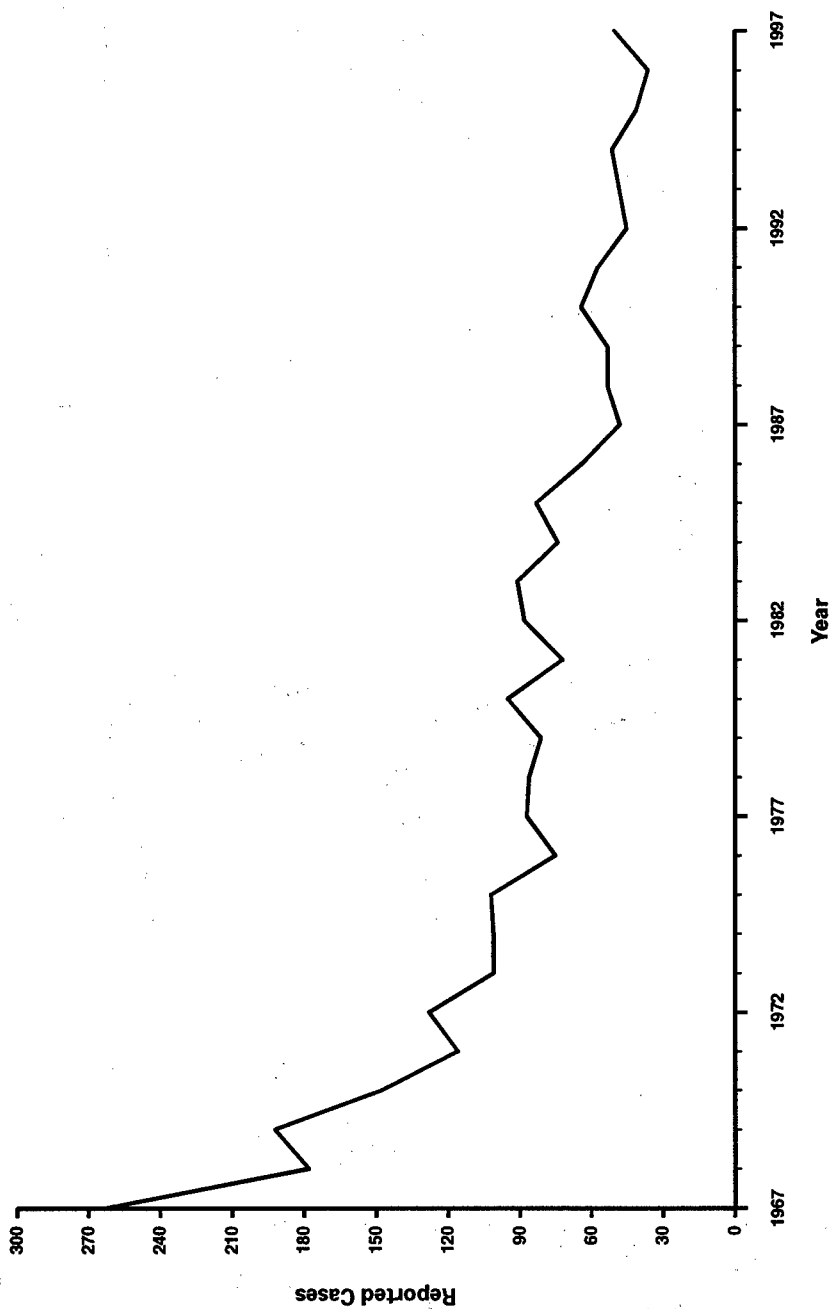
CONGENITAL SYPHILIS — among infants aged <1 year, United States, 1967–1997



The rate of congenital syphilis decreased from 32.9 cases per 100,000 live births in 1996 to 26.9 in 1997.*

*Data Source: Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention.

TETANUS — by year, United States, 1967–1997

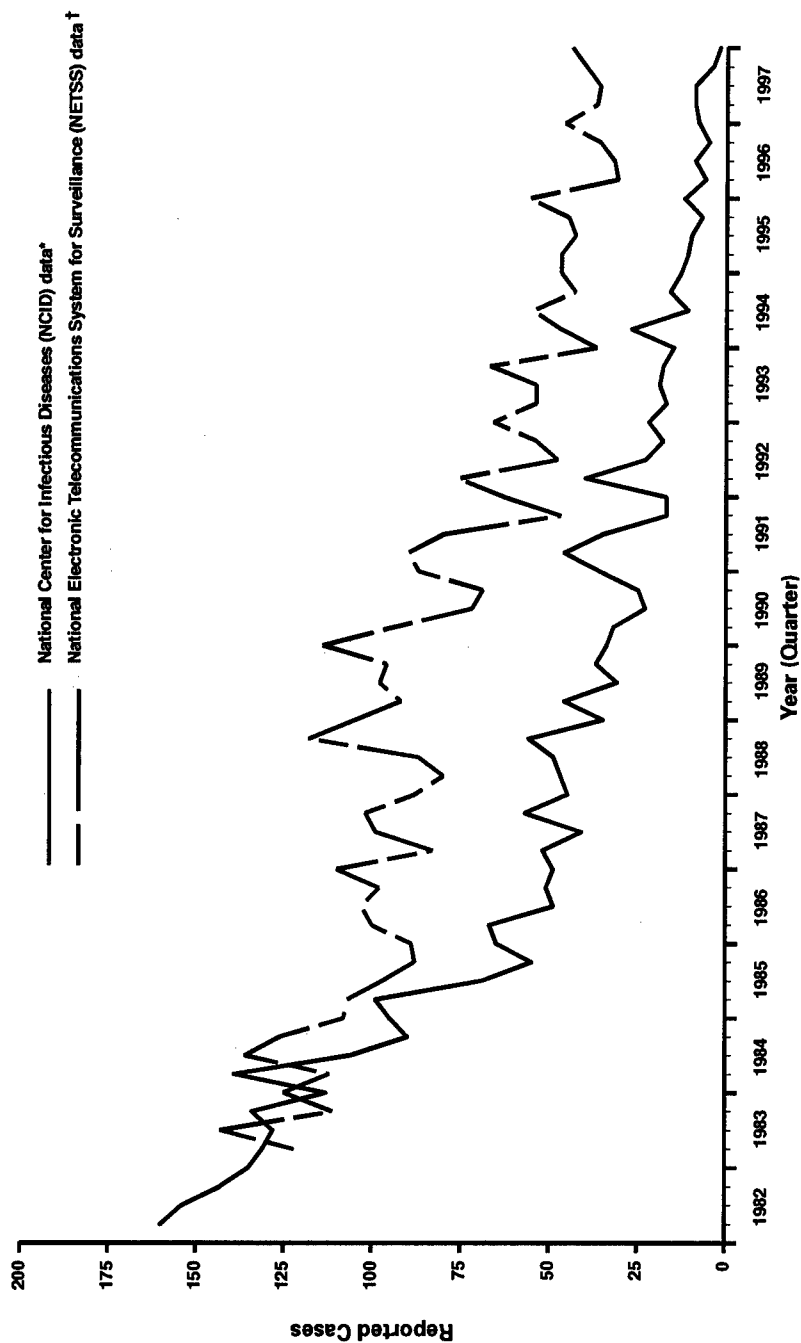


NOTE: Tetanus toxoid was first available in 1933.

Tetanus among persons aged <25 years has been targeted for elimination within the United States by the year 2000. From 1995 through 1997, 12 (9.7%) of 124 reported cases were among persons aged <25 years, including one case in a neonate and three cases that occurred among persons with religious objections to vaccination.

GRAPHS AND MAPS

GRAPHS AND MAPS

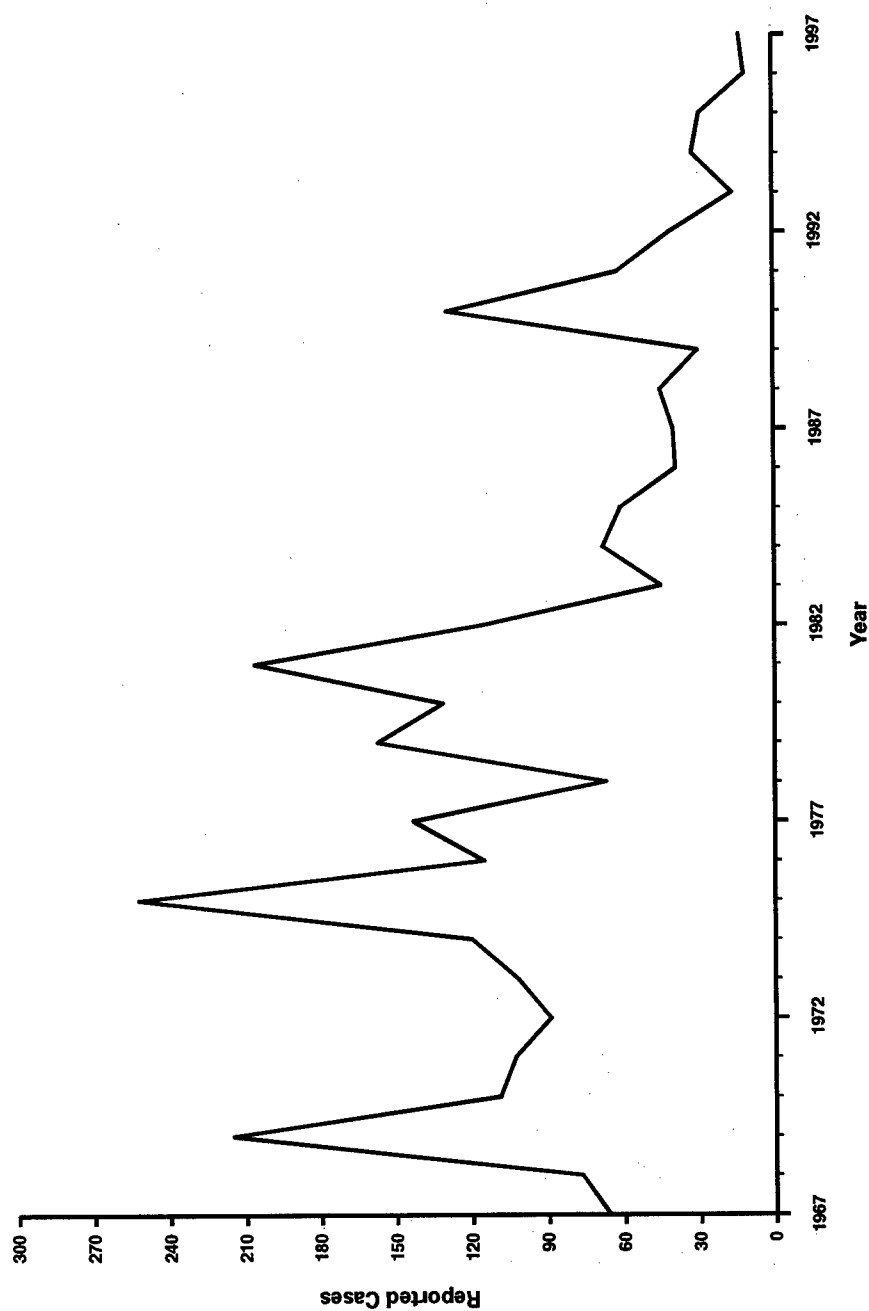


*Includes cases meeting the CDC definition for confirmed and probable cases for staphylococcal TSS (n=5,087).

†TSS data were first available through NETSS in 1983.

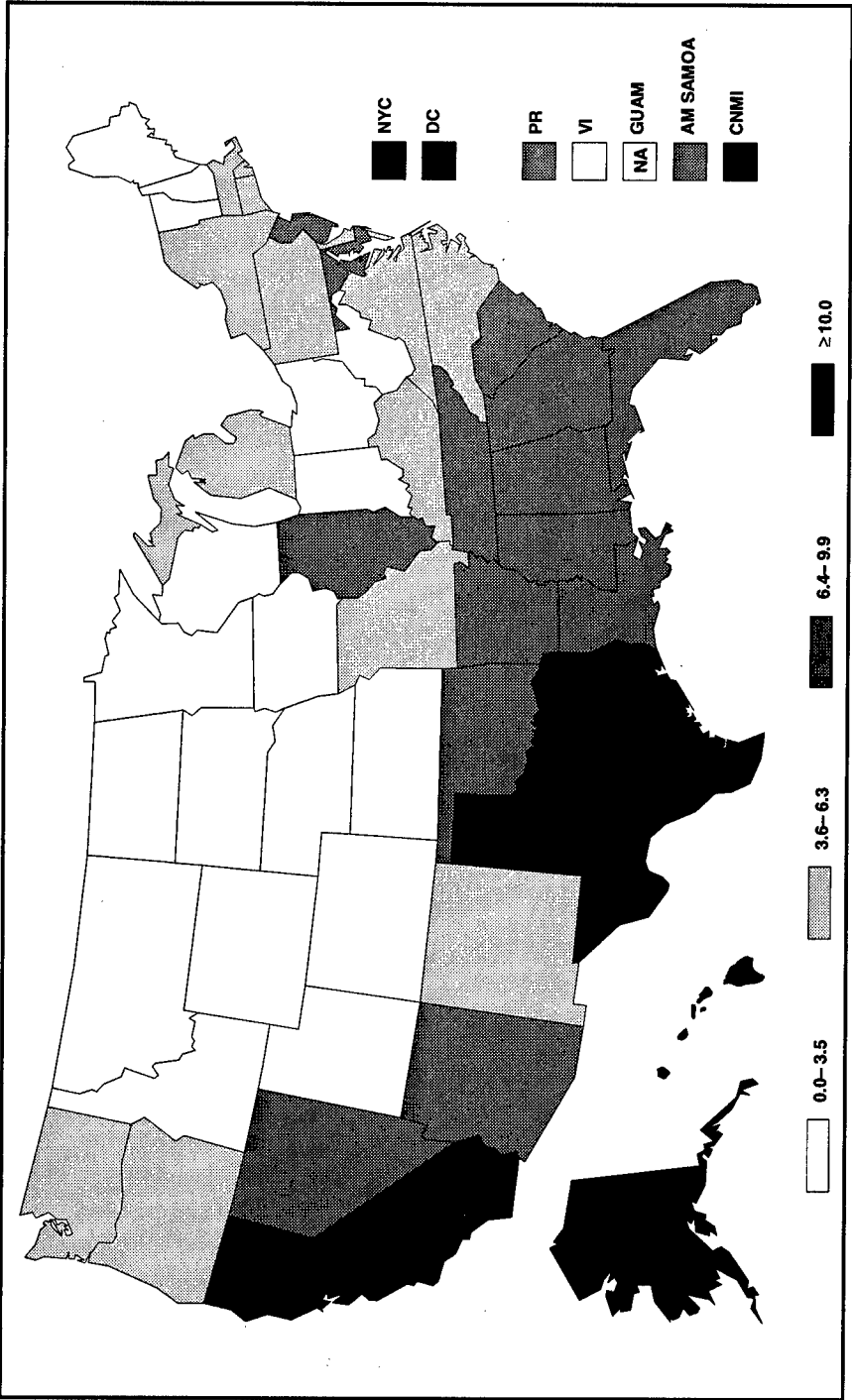
Although the number of cases of TSS reported through NETSS or NCID has not changed significantly over the last 5 years, trends of TSS should continue to be monitored, especially because new products (e.g., all-cotton tampons) and use patterns (e.g., using tampons overnight) have been introduced recently.

TRICHINOSIS — by year, United States, 1967–1997



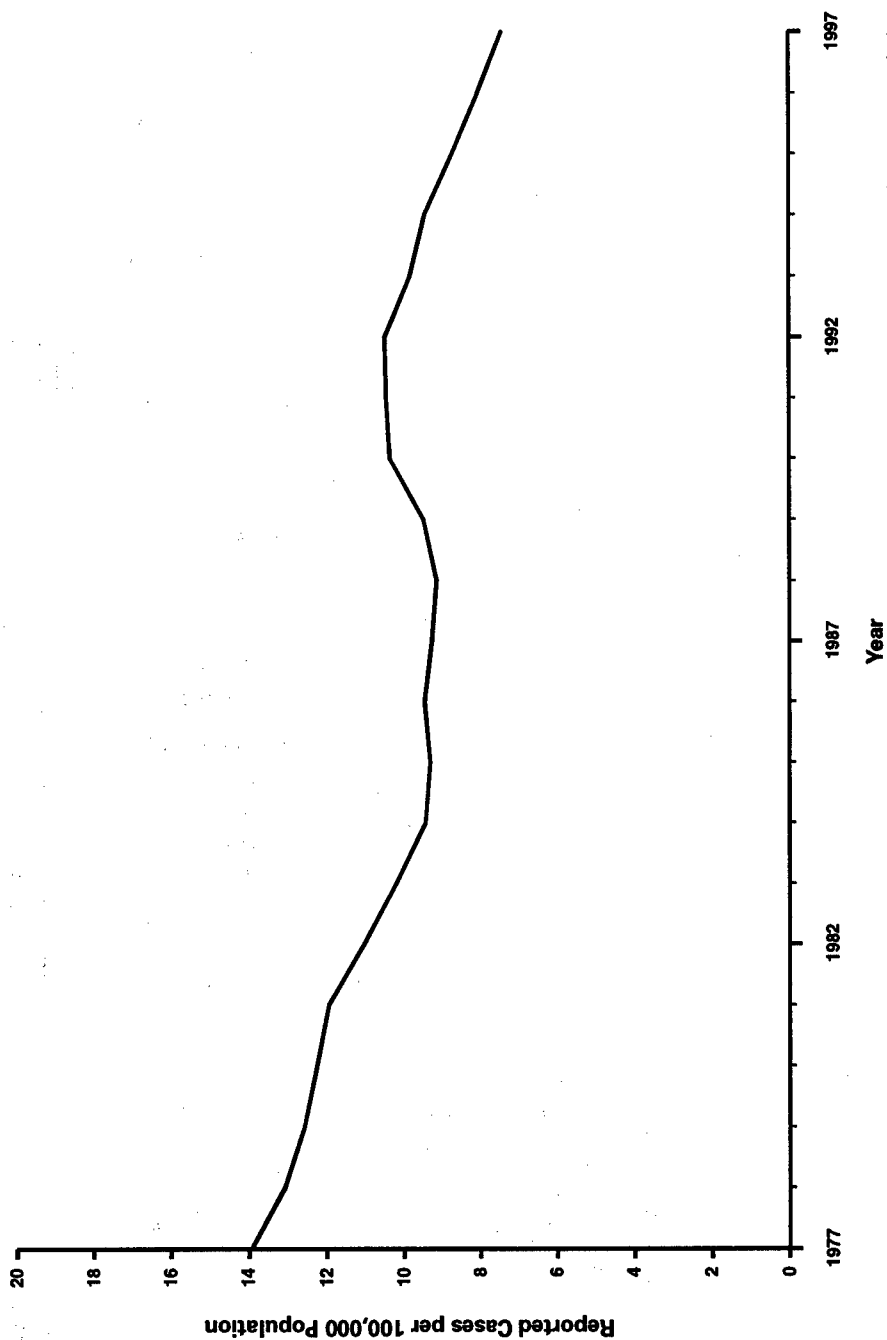
In 1997, a total of 13 trichinellosis (trichinosis) cases were reported, remaining at the lowest levels ever reported.

GRAPHS AND MAPS



In 1997, a total of 18 states had tuberculosis rates of ≤ 3.5 cases per 100,000 population, which is the interim (i.e., Year 2000) tuberculosis incidence target for the elimination of tuberculosis by the year 2010.

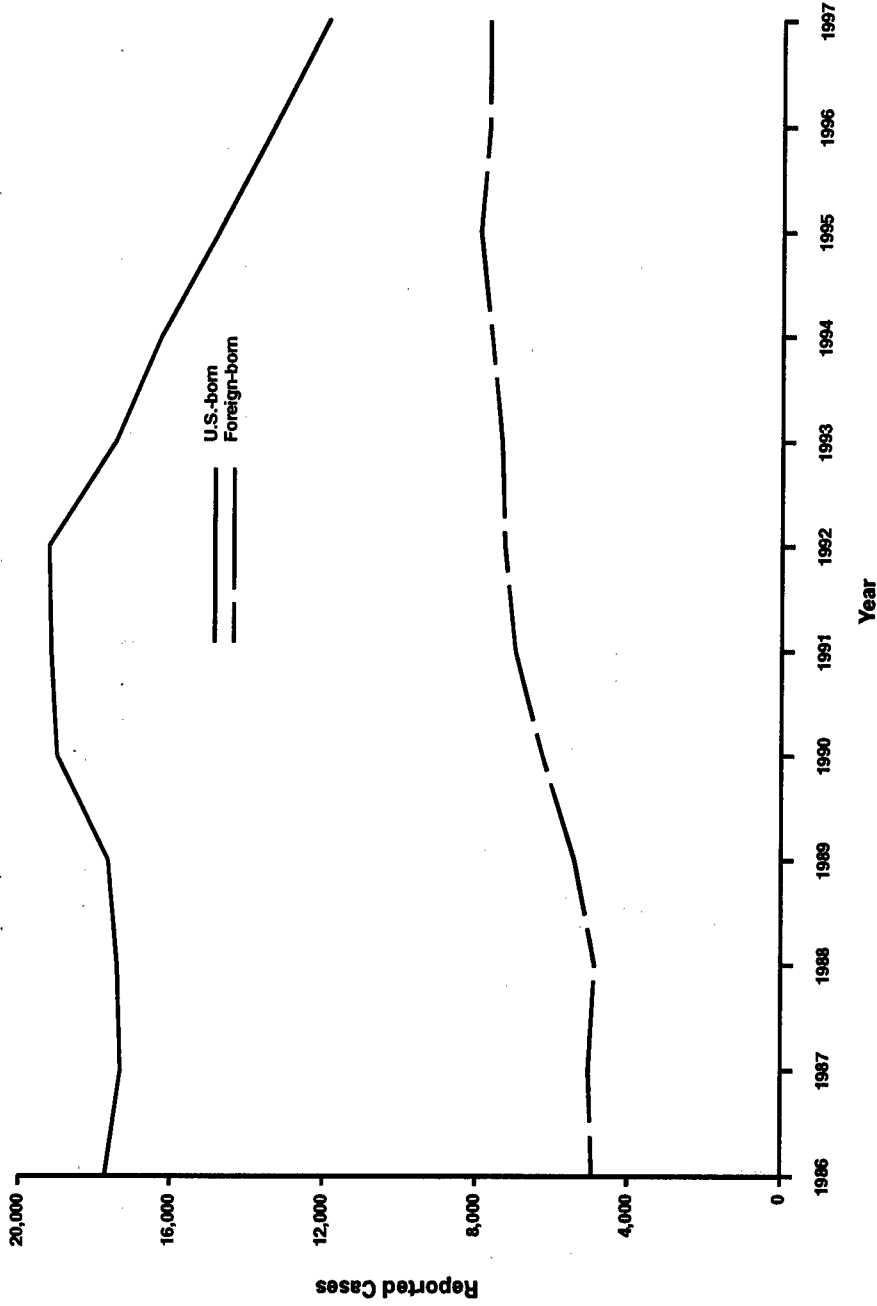
TUBERCULOSIS — by year, United States, 1977–1997



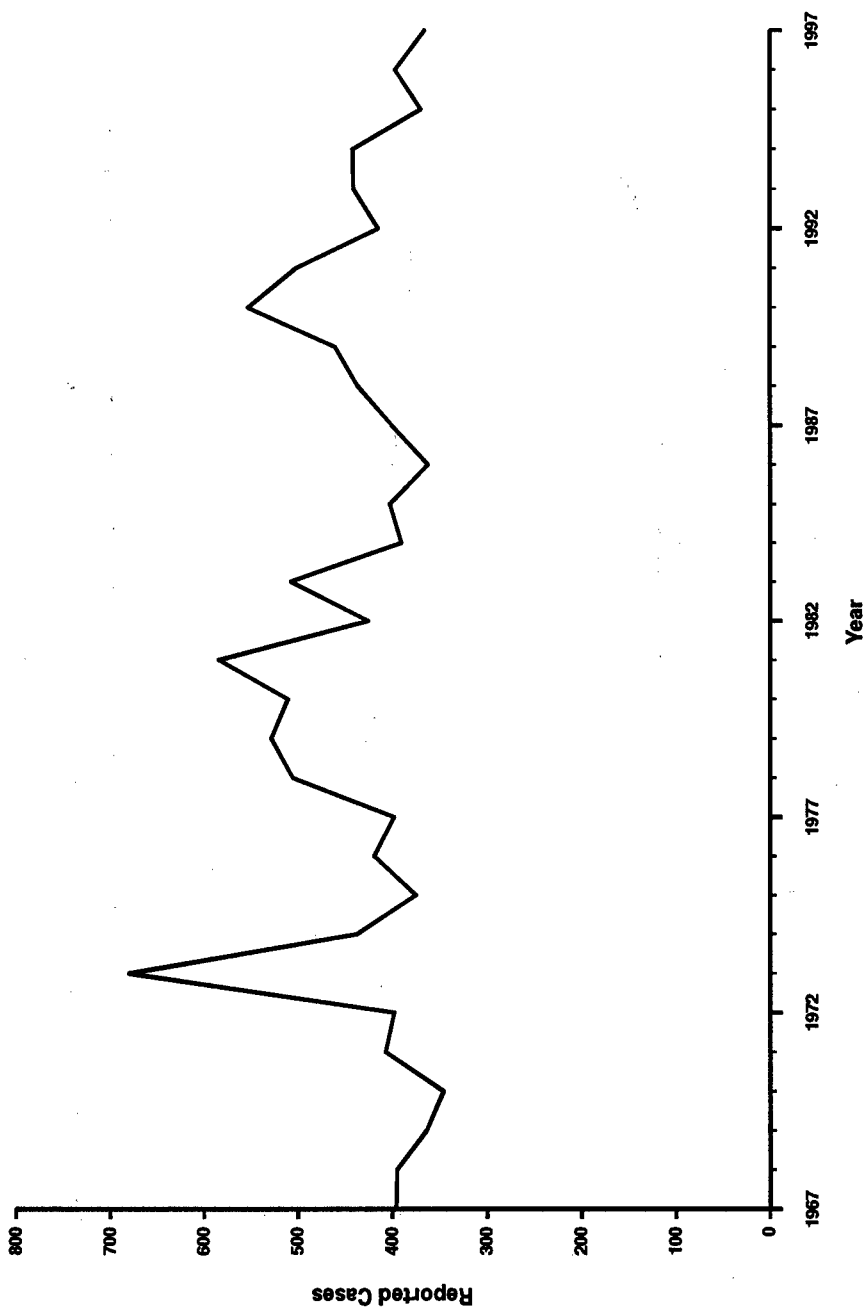
In 1997, a total of 19,851 cases of tuberculosis were reported to CDC, representing a 7% decrease from 1996.

GRAPHS AND MAPS

TUBERCULOSIS — by year, among U.S.- and foreign-born persons, United States, 1986–1997



The number (and percentage) of tuberculosis cases among foreign-born persons in the United States has increased from 4,925 (21.6%) in 1986 to 7,702 (38.8%) in 1997.

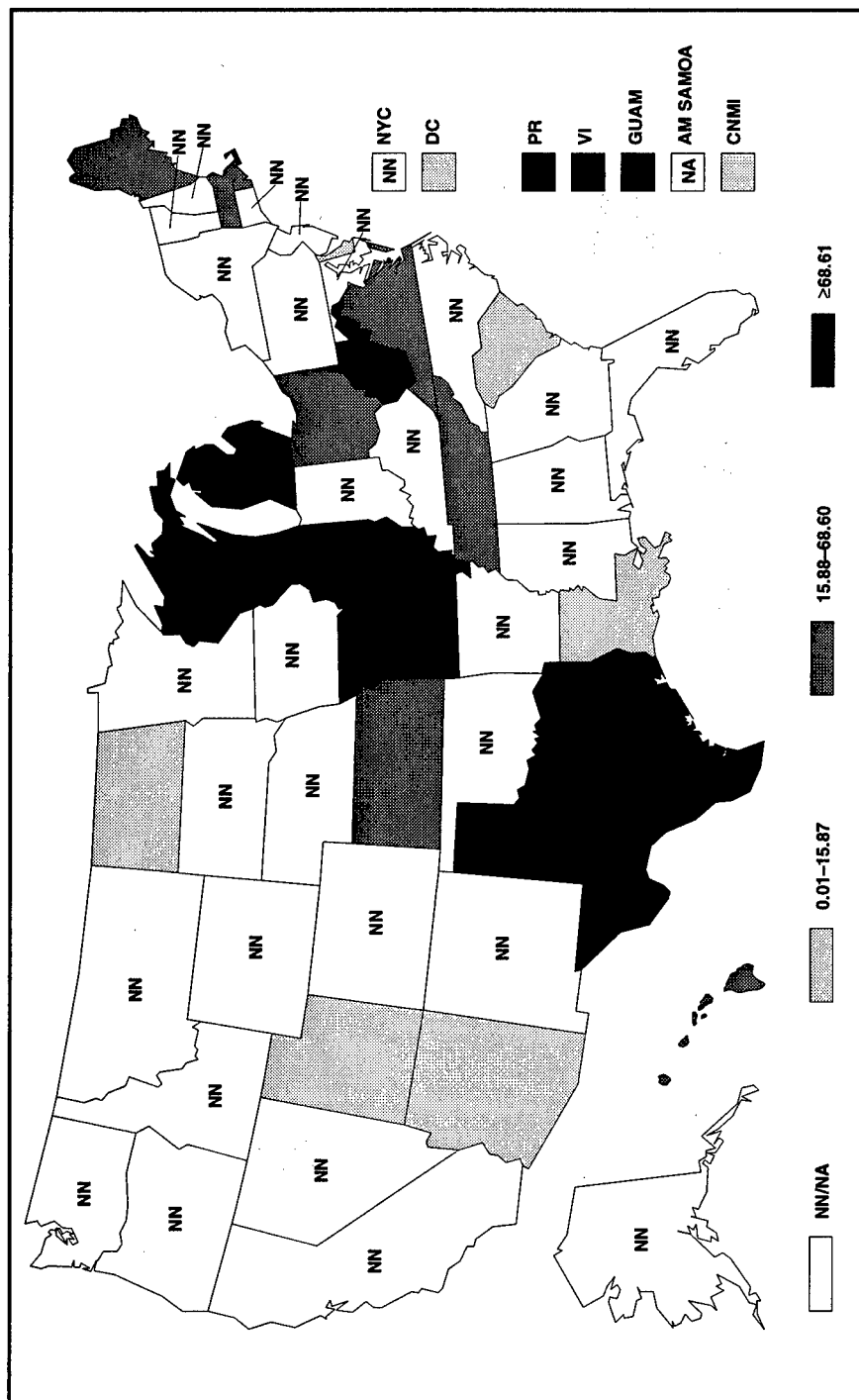


GRAPHS AND MAPS

Antimicrobial resistance among *Salmonella* serotype Typhi isolates has continued to increase, as has the proportion of typhoid fever cases that are preventable through immunization of travelers.

GRAPHS AND MAPS

VARICELLA (Chickenpox) — reported cases per 100,000 population, United States and territories, 1997



Varicella is not a nationally notifiable disease; however, in 1997, 20 states, the District of Columbia, and four territories reported cases via the National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System. This map reflects data from states where varicella is notifiable at the state level.

PART 3:

Historical Summary Tables

| |
|---|
| <p>EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED IN TABLES, GRAPHS, AND MAPS</p> |
|---|

| |
|----------------------------------|
| <p>No reported cases —</p> |
|----------------------------------|

TABLE 1. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases per 100,000 population, United States, 1988–1997

| Disease | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| AIDS* | 12.61 | 13.58 | 16.72 | 17.32 | 17.83 | 40.20 | 30.07 | 27.20 | 25.21 | 21.85 |
| Amebiasis | 1.20 | 1.34 | 1.38 | 1.23 | 1.21 | 1.21 | 1.20 | — | — | — |
| Anthrax | 0.00 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Asplenic meningitis | 2.94 | 4.14 | 4.77 | 6.26 | 5.18 | 5.39 | 3.71 | — | — | — |
| Botulism, total (including wound and unsp.) | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 |
| Foodborne | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| Brucellosis | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| Chancroid | 2.04 | 1.90 | 1.70 | 1.40 | 0.80 | 0.54 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.15 | 0.09 |
| Chlamydia [‡] | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 182.60 | 188.10 | 196.80 |
| Cholera | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Cryptosporidiosis | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | 0.00 | — | 0.01 | 0.12 |
| Diphtheria | 0.36 | 0.40 | 0.54 | 0.40 | 0.30 | 0.36 | 0.28 | — | — | — |
| Encephalitis, primary | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.06 | — | — | — |
| Post-infectious | — | — | — | — | — | — | 0.82 | 1.01 | 1.18 | 1.04 |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 | 298.74 | 297.36 | 276.60 | 249.48 | 201.60 | 172.40 | 168.40 | 149.50 | 122.80 | 121.40 |
| Gonorrhea | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | — | — | — |
| Granuloma inguinale | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , invasive | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.55 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.44 |
| Hansen disease (leprosy) | 11.60 | 14.43 | 12.64 | 9.67 | 9.06 | 9.40 | 10.29 | 12.13 | 11.70 | 11.22 |
| Hepatitis A | 9.43 | 9.43 | 8.48 | 7.14 | 6.32 | 5.18 | 4.81 | 4.19 | 4.01 | 3.90 |
| Hepatitis B | 1.07 | 1.02 | 1.03 | 1.42 | 2.36 | 1.86 | 1.78 | 1.78 | 1.41 | 1.43 |
| Hepatitis, Chon-A, non-B** | 1.00 | 0.93 | 0.67 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 0.24 | 0.17 | — | — | — |
| Hepatitis, unspecified | 0.44 | 0.48 | 0.55 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.50 | 0.63 | 0.48 | 0.47 | 0.44 |
| Legionellosis | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | — | — | — |
| Leptospirosis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Lyme disease | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.10 | 0.19 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 4.49 | 6.21 | 4.79 |
| Lymphogranuloma venereum | 0.45 | 0.51 | 0.52 | 0.51 | 0.43 | 0.55 | 0.47 | 0.55 | 0.68 | 0.75 |
| Malaria | 1.38 | 7.31 | 11.77 | 3.82 | 0.88 | 0.12 | 0.37 | 0.12 | 0.20 | 0.06 |
| Measles (rubeola) | 1.21 | 1.10 | 0.99 | 0.84 | 0.84 | 1.02 | 1.11 | 1.25 | 1.30 | 1.24 |
| Meningococcal disease | 2.05 | 2.34 | 2.17 | 1.72 | 1.03 | 0.66 | 0.60 | 0.35 | 0.29 | 0.27 |
| Mumps | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | — | — | — | — |
| Murine typhus fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pertussis (whooping cough) | 1.40 | 1.67 | 1.84 | 1.08 | 1.60 | 2.55 | 1.77 | 1.97 | 2.94 | 2.46 |
| Plague | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Poliomyelitis, paralytic | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Psittacosis | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Rabies, human | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Rheumatic fever, acute | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.09 | 0.12 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.09 | — | — | — |
| Rocky Mountain spotted fever | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.26 | 0.25 | 0.20 | 0.18 | 0.18 | 0.23 | 0.32 | 0.16 |
| Rubella (German measles) | 0.09 | 0.16 | 0.45 | 0.56 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.07 |
| Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever | 19.91 | 19.26 | 19.54 | 19.10 | 16.04 | 16.15 | 16.64 | 17.66 | 17.15 | 15.66 |
| Shigellosis | 12.46 | 10.07 | 10.89 | 9.34 | 9.38 | 12.48 | 11.44 | 12.32 | 9.80 | 8.84 |
| Syphilis, primary and secondary | 16.43 | 18.07 | 20.10 | 17.26 | 13.70 | 10.40 | 8.10 | 6.30 | 4.29 | 3.19 |
| Total, all stages | 42.37 | 44.94 | 53.80 | 51.69 | 45.30 | 39.70 | 32.00 | 26.20 | 19.97 | 17.39 |
| Tetanus | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Toxic-shock syndrome | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.11 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| Trichinosis | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Tuberculosis | 9.13 | 9.46 | 10.33 | 10.42 | 10.46 | 9.82 | 9.36 | 8.70 | 8.04 | 7.42 |
| Tularemia | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.04 | — | — | — |
| Typhoid fever | 0.18 | 0.19 | 0.22 | 0.20 | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.14 |
| Varicella (chickenpox) ^{††} | 122.43 | 121.77 | 120.06 | 135.82 | 176.54 | 118.54 | 135.76 | 118.11 | 44.13 | 93.55 |
| Yellow fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

NOTES: Data in the annual Summary of Notifiable Diseases might not match data in other CDC surveillance reports because of differences in the timing of reports, the source of the data, and the use of different case definitions. Rates <0.01 after rounding are listed as 0.00.
* Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.
† No longer nationally notifiable.
‡ Chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by *C. trachomatis*.
** Anti-HCV antibody test became available May 1990.
†† Not nationally notifiable.

TABLE 2. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, United States, 1990-1997

| Disease | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| AIDS* | 41,595 | 43,672 | 45,472 | 103,691 | 78,279 | 71,547 | 66,885 | 58,492† |
| Amebiasis | 3,328 | 2,989 | 2,942 | 2,970 | 2,983 | | \$ | |
| Anthrax | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Asplenic meningitis | 11,852 | 14,526 | 12,223 | 12,848 | 8,932 | | \$ | |
| Botulism, total (including wound and unsp.) | 92 | 114 | 91 | 97 | 143 | 97 | 119 | 132 |
| Foodborne | 23 | 27 | 21 | 27 | 50 | 24 | 25 | 31 |
| Infant | 65 | 81 | 66 | 65 | 85 | 54 | 80 | 79 |
| Brucellosis | 85 | 104 | 105 | 120 | 119 | 98 | 112 | 98 |
| Chancroid | 4,212 | 3,476 | 1,886 | 1,399 | 773 | 605 | 386 | 243† |
| Chlamydia** | | | †† | | | 477,638 | 498,884 | 526,671† |
| Cholera | 6 | 26 | 103 | 18 | 39 | 23 | 4 | 6 |
| Cryptosporidiosis | | | | †† | | | | 2,566 |
| Diphtheria | 4 | 5 | 4 | | 2 | | \$ | 4 |
| Encephalitis, primary | 1,341 | 1,021 | 774 | 919 | 717 | | \$ | |
| Post-infectious | 105 | 82 | 129 | 170 | 143 | | \$ | |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> O157:H7 | | †† | | | | | | |
| Gonorrhea | 690,169 | 620,478 | 501,409 | 439,673 | 418,068 | 2,139 | 2,741 | 2,555 |
| Granuloma inguinale | 97 | 29 | 6 | 19 | 3 | 392,848 | 325,883 | 324,907† |
| <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> , invasive | †† | 2,764 | 1,412 | 1,419 | 1,174 | 1,180 | 1,170 | 1,162 |
| Hansen disease (leprosy) | 198 | 154 | 172 | 187 | 136 | 144 | 112 | 122 |
| Hepatitis A | 31,441 | 24,378 | 23,112 | 24,238 | 26,796 | 31,582 | 31,032 | 30,021 |
| Hepatitis B | 21,102 | 18,003 | 16,126 | 13,361 | 12,517 | 10,805 | 10,637 | 10,416 |
| Hepatitis, non-A, non-B§§ | 2,553 | 3,582 | 6,010 | 4,786 | 4,470 | 4,576 | 3,716 | 3,816 |
| Hepatitis, unspecified | 1,671 | 1,260 | 884 | 627 | 444 | | \$ | |
| Legionellosis | 1,370 | 1,317 | 1,339 | 1,280 | 1,615 | 1,241 | 1,198 | 1,163 |
| Leptospirosis | 77 | 58 | 54 | 51 | 38 | | \$ | |
| Lyme disease | †† | 9,465 | 9,895 | 8,257 | 13,043 | 11,700 | 16,455 | 12,801 |
| Lymphogranuloma venereum | 277 | 471 | 302 | 285 | 235 | | \$ | |
| Malaria | 1,292 | 1,278 | 1,087 | 1,411 | 1,229 | 1,419 | 1,800 | 2,001 |
| Measles (rubeola) | 27,786 | 9,643 | 2,237 | 312 | 963 | 309 | 508 | 138 |
| Meningococcal disease | 2,451 | 2,130 | 2,134 | 2,637 | 2,886 | 3,243 | 3,437 | 3,308 |
| Mumps | 5,292 | 4,264 | 2,572 | 1,692 | 1,537 | 906 | 751 | 683 |
| Murine typhus fever | 50 | 43 | 28 | 25 | | | \$ | |

HISTORICAL TABLES — 1990-1997

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| Pertussis (whooping cough) | 4,570 | 2,719 | 4,083 | 6,586 | 4,617 | 5,137 | 7,796 | 6,564 |
| Plague | 2 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 4 |
| Polio | 6 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
| Polio | 113 | 94 | 92 | 60 | 38 | 64 | 42 | 33 |
| Psittacosis | 4,826 | 6,910 | 8,589 | 9,377 | 8,147 | 7,811 | 6,982 | 8,105 |
| Rabies, animal | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Rabies, human | 108 | 127 | 75 | 112 | 112 | 590 | 831 | 409 |
| Rheumatic fever, acute | 651 | 628 | 502 | 456 | 465 | 128 | 238 | 181 |
| Rocky Mountain spotted fever | 1,125 | 1,401 | 160 | 192 | 227 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| Rubella (German measles) | 11 | 47 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 45,970 | 45,471 | 41,901 |
| Rubella, congenital syndrome | 48,603 | 48,154 | 40,912 | 41,641 | 43,323 | 32,080 | 25,978 | 23,117 |
| Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever | 27,077 | 23,548 | 23,931 | 32,198 | 29,769 | | | |
| Shigellosis | 50,223 | 42,935 | 33,973 | 26,498 | 20,627 | 16,500 | 11,387 | 8,550 |
| Syphilis, primary and secondary | 134,255 | 128,569 | 112,581 | 101,259 | 81,896 | 68,953 | 52,976 | 46,540 |
| Total, all stages | 64 | 57 | 45 | 48 | 51 | 41 | 36 | 50 |
| Tetanus | 322 | 280 | 244 | 212 | 192 | 191 | 145 | 157 |
| Toxic-shock syndrome | 129 | 62 | 41 | 16 | 32 | 29 | 11 | 13 |
| Trichinosis | 25,701 | 26,283 | 26,673 | 25,313 | 24,361 | 22,860 | 21,337 | 19,851 |
| Tuberculosis | 152 | 193 | 159 | 132 | 96 | | | |
| Tularia | 552 | 501 | 414 | 440 | 441 | 369 | 396 | 365 |
| Typhoid fever | 173,099 | 147,076 | 158,364 | 134,722 | 151,219 | 120,624 | 83,511 | 98,727 |
| Varicella (chickenpox)††† | | | | | | | | |
| Yellow fever | | | | | | | | |

NOTE: Data in the annual *Summary of Notifiable Diseases* might not match data in other CDC surveillance reports because of differences in the timing of reports, the source of the data, and the use of different case definitions.

* Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

† The total number of AIDS cases includes all cases reported to the Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention — Surveillance and Epidemiology, National Center for HIV, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHSTP) as of December 31, 1997.

‡ No longer nationally notifiable.

§ Cases were updated through the Division of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Prevention, NCHSTP, as of July 13, 1998.

** Chlamydia refers to genital infections caused by *C. trachomatis*.

†† Not previously nationally notifiable.

‡‡ Anti-HCV antibody test was available as of May 1990.

§§ Numbers might not reflect changes because of retrospective case evaluations or late reports (see *MMWR* 1986;35:180-2).

¶¶ Cases were updated through the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHSTP, as of April 15, 1998.

*** Cases were updated through the Division of Tuberculosis Elimination, NCHSTP, as of April 15, 1998.

TABLE 3. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, United States, 1982-1989

| Disease | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| AIDS* | 7,304 | 6,658 | 4,445 | 8,249 | 12,932 | 21,070 | 31,001 | 33,722 |
| Amebiasis | — | — | 5,252 | 4,433 | 3,532 | 3,123 | 2,860 | 3,217 |
| Anthrax | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — |
| Asseptic meningitis | 9,680 | 12,696 | 8,326 | 10,619 | 11,374 | 11,487 | 7,234 | 10,274 |
| Botulism, total (including wound and unsp.) | 97 | 133 | 123 | 122 | 109 | 82 | 84 | 89 |
| Foodborne | — | — | — | 49 | 23 | 17 | 28 | 23 |
| Infant | — | — | — | 70 | 79 | 59 | 50 | 60 |
| Brucellosis | 173 | 200 | 131 | 153 | 106 | 129 | 96 | 95 |
| Chancroid | 1,392 | 847 | 665 | 2,067 | 3,756 | 4,998 | 5,001 | 4,692 |
| Cholera | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 23 | 6 | 8 | — |
| Diphtheria | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | — | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Encephalitis, primary† | 1,464 | 1,761 | 1,257 | 1,376 | 1,302 | 1,418 | 882 | 981 |
| Post-infectious† | 36 | 34 | 108 | 161 | 124 | 121 | 121 | 88 |
| Gonorrhea | 960,633 | 900,435 | 878,556 | 911,419 | 900,868 | 780,905 | 719,536 | 733,151 |
| Granuloma inguinale | 17 | 24 | 30 | 44 | 61 | 22 | 11 | 7 |
| Hansen disease (leprosy) | 250 | 259 | 290 | 361 | 270 | 238 | 184 | 163 |
| Hepatitis A | 23,403 | 21,532 | 22,040 | 23,210 | 23,430 | 25,280 | 28,507 | 35,821 |
| Hepatitis B | 22,177 | 24,318 | 26,115 | 26,611 | 26,107 | 25,916 | 23,177 | 23,419 |
| Hepatitis, C/non-A, non-B | — | — | 3,871 | 4,184 | 3,634 | 2,999 | 2,619 | 2,529 |
| Hepatitis, unspecified | 8,564 | 7,149 | 5,531 | 5,517 | 3,940 | 3,102 | 2,470 | 2,306 |
| Legionellosis* | 654 | 852 | 750 | 830 | 980 | 1,038 | 1,085 | 1,190 |
| Leptospirosis | 100 | 61 | 40 | 57 | 41 | 43 | 54 | 93 |
| Lymphogranuloma venereum | 235 | 335 | 170 | 226 | 396 | 303 | 185 | 189 |
| Malaria | 1,056 | 813 | 1,007 | 1,049 | 1,123 | 944 | 1,099 | 1,277 |
| Measles (rubeola) | 1,714 | 1,497 | 2,587 | 2,822 | 6,282 | 3,655 | 3,396 | 18,193 |
| Meningococcal disease | 3,056 | 2,736 | 2,746 | 2,479 | 2,594 | 2,930 | 2,964 | 2,727 |
| Mumps | 5,270 | 3,355 | 3,021 | 2,982 | 7,790 | 12,848 | 4,866 | 5,712 |
| Murine typhus fever | 58 | 62 | 53 | 37 | 67 | 49 | 54 | 41 |
| Pertussis (whooping cough) | 1,895 | 2,463 | 2,276 | 3,589 | 4,195 | 2,823 | 3,450 | 4,157 |

HISTORICAL TABLES — 1982-1989

| | 19 | 40 | 31 | 17 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 4 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Plague | 19 | 40 | 31 | 17 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 4 |
| Poliomyelitis, total | 12 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 11 |
| Paralytic | 12 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 11 |
| Psittacosis | 152 | 142 | 172 | 119 | 224 | 98 | 114 | 116 |
| Rabies: animal | 6,212 | 5,878 | 5,567 | 5,565 | 5,504 | 4,658 | 4,651 | 4,724 |
| Rabies: human | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Rheumatic fever, acute | 137 | 88 | 117 | 90 | 147 | 141 | 158 | 144 |
| Rocky Mountain spotted fever | 976 | 1,126 | 838 | 714 | 760 | 604 | 609 | 623 |
| Rubella (German measles) | 2,325 | 970 | 752 | 630 | 551 | 306 | 225 | 396 |
| Rubella, congenital syndrome | 7 | 22 | 5 | - | 14 | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever | 40,936 | 44,250 | 40,861 | 65,347 | 49,984 | 50,916 | 48,948 | 47,812 |
| Shigellosis | 18,129 | 19,719 | 17,371 | 17,057 | 17,138 | 23,860 | 30,617 | 25,010 |
| Syphilis, primary and secondary | 33,613 | 32,698 | 28,607 | 27,131 | 27,883 | 35,147 | 40,117 | 44,540 |
| Total, all stages | 75,579 | 74,637 | 69,888 | 67,563 | 68,215 | 86,545 | 103,437 | 110,797 |
| Tetanus | 88 | 91 | 74 | 83 | 64 | 48 | 53 | 53 |
| Toxic-shock syndrome | 1 | 502 | 482 | 384 | 412 | 372 | 390 | 400 |
| Trichinosis | 115 | 45 | 68 | 61 | 39 | 40 | 45 | 30 |
| Tuberculosis | 25,520 | 23,846 | 22,255 | 22,201 | 22,768 | 22,517 | 22,436 | 23,495 |
| Tularemia | 275 | 310 | 291 | 177 | 170 | 214 | 201 | 152 |
| Typhoid fever | 425 | 507 | 390 | 402 | 362 | 400 | 436 | 460 |
| Varicella (chickenpox) | 167,423 | 177,462 | 221,983 | 178,162 | 183,243 | 213,196 | 192,857 | 185,441 |
| Yellow fever | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

NOTE: Data in the annual *Summary of Notifiable Diseases* might not match data in other CDC surveillance reports because of differences in the timing of reports, the source of the data, and the use of different case definitions.

* Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

† Not previously nationally notifiable.

‡ Not reported as distinct categories during this period.

§ Beginning in 1984, data reflect change in categories for tabulating encephalitis reports that were recorded by date of record to state health departments. Data for previous years are from surveillance records reported by onset date.

** Beginning in 1982, data were recorded by date of report to the state health department. Data for 1976-1981 are from surveillance records reported by onset date.

†† Categories other than paralytic are no longer reported.

HISTORICAL TABLES — 1974-1981

TABLE 4. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, United States, 1974-1981

| Disease | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 |
|---|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Amebiasis | 2,743 | 2,775 | 2,906 | 3,044 | 3,937 | 4,107 | 5,271 | 6,632 |
| Anthrax | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 6 | — | 1 | — |
| Aseptic meningitis | 3,197 | 4,475 | 3,510 | 4,789 | 6,573 | 8,754 | 8,028 | 9,547 |
| Botulism, total (including wound and unsp.) | 28 | 20 | 55 | 129 | 105 | 45 | 89 | 103 |
| Brucellosis | 240 | 310 | 295 | 232 | 179 | 215 | 183 | 185 |
| Chancroid | 945 | 700 | 628 | 455 | 521 | 840 | 788 | 850 |
| Cholera | — | — | — | 3 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 19 |
| Diphtheria | 272 | 307 | 128 | 84 | 76 | 59* | 3 | 5 |
| Encephalitis, primary | 1,164 | 4,064 | 1,651 | 1,414 | 1,351 | 1,504 | 1,362 | 1,492 |
| Post-infectious | 218 | 237 | 175 | 119 | 78 | 84 | 40 | 43 |
| Gonorrhea | 906,121 | 999,937 | 1,001,994 | 1,002,219 | 1,013,436 | 1,004,058 | 1,004,029 | 990,864 |
| Granuloma inguinale | 47 | 60 | 71 | 75 | 72 | 76 | 51 | 66 |
| Hansen disease (leprosy) | 118 | 162 | 145 | 151 | 168 | 185 | 223 | 256 |
| Hepatitis A | 40,358 | 35,855 | 33,288 | 31,153 | 29,500 | 30,407 | 29,087 | 25,802 |
| Hepatitis B | 10,631 | 13,121 | 14,973 | 16,831 | 15,016 | 15,452 | 19,015 | 21,152 |
| Hepatitis, unspecified | 8,351 | 7,168 | 7,488 | 8,639 | 8,776 | 10,534 | 11,894 | 10,975 |
| Legionellosis | — | — | 235 | 359 | 761 | 593 | 475 | 408 |
| Leptospirosis | 68 | 93 | 73 | 71 | 110 | 94 | 85 | 82 |
| Lymphogranuloma venereum | 394 | 353 | 365 | 348 | 284 | 250 | 199 | 263 |
| Malaria | 293 | 373 | 471 | 547 | 731 | 894 | 2,062 | 1,388 |
| Measles (rubeola) | 22,094 | 24,374 | 41,126 | 57,345 | 26,871 | 13,597 | 13,506 | 3,124 |
| Meningococcal disease | 1,345 | 1,478 | 1,605 | 1,828 | 2,505 | 2,724 | 2,840 | 3,525 |
| Mumps | 59,128 | 59,647 | 38,492 | 21,436 | 16,817 | 14,225 | 8,576 | 4,941 |
| Murine typhus fever | 26 | 41 | 69 | 75 | 46 | 69 | 81 | 61 |
| Pertussis (whooping cough) | 2,402 | 1,738 | 1,010 | 2,177 | 2,063 | 1,623 | 1,730 | 1,248 |
| Plague | 8 | 20 | 16 | 18 | 12 | 13 | 18 | 13 |
| Poliomyelitis, total | 7 | 13 | 10 | 19 | 8 | 22 | 9 | 10 |
| Paralytic | 7 | 13 | 10 | 19 | 8 | 22 | 9 | 10 |
| Psittacosis | 164 | 49 | 78 | 94 | 140 | 137 | 124 | 136 |
| Rabies: animal | 3,151 | 2,627 | 3,073 | 3,130 | 3,254 | 5,119 | 6,421 | 7,118 |
| Rabies: human | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | — | 2 |
| Rheumatic fever, acute | 2,431 | 2,854 | 1,865 | 1,738 | 851 | 629 | 432 | 264 |
| Rocky Mountain spotted fever | 754 | 844 | 937 | 1,153 | 1,063 | 1,070 | 1,163 | 1,192 |
| Rubella (German measles) | 11,917 | 16,652 | 12,491 | 20,395 | 18,269 | 11,795 | 3,904 | 2,077 |
| Rubella, congenital syndrome | 45 | 30 | 30 | 23 | 30 | 62 | 50 | 19 |
| Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever | 21,980 | 22,612 | 22,937 | 27,850 | 29,410 | 33,138 | 33,715 | 39,990 |
| Shigellosis | 22,600 | 16,584 | 13,140 | 16,052 | 19,511 | 20,135 | 19,041 | 19,859 |
| Syphilis, primary and secondary | 25,385 | 25,561 | 23,731 | 20,399 | 21,656 | 24,874 | 27,204 | 31,266 |
| Total, all stages | 83,771 | 80,356 | 71,761 | 64,621 | 64,875 | 67,049 | 68,832 | 72,759 |
| Tetanus | 101 | 102 | 75 | 87 | 86 | 81 | 95 | 72 |
| Trichinosis | 120 | 252 | 115 | 143 | 67 | 157 | 131 | 206 |
| Tuberculosis† | 30,122 | 33,989 | 32,105 | 30,145 | 28,521 | 27,669 | 27,749 | 27,373 |
| Tularemia | 144 | 129 | 157 | 165 | 141 | 196 | 234 | 288 |
| Typhoid fever | 437 | 375 | 419 | 398 | 505 | 528 | 510 | 584 |
| Varicella (chickenpox) | 141,495 | 154,248 | 183,990 | 188,395 | 154,089 | 199,081 | 190,894 | 200,766 |
| Yellow fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

NOTE: Data in the annual *Summary of Notifiable Diseases* might not match data in other CDC surveillance reports because of differences in the timing of reports, the source of the data, and the use of different case definitions.

* Cutaneous diphtheria is no longer nationally notifiable.

† Not previously nationally notifiable.

‡ No cases of paralytic poliomyelitis caused by wild virus have been reported in the United States since 1979.

§ No cases of paralytic poliomyelitis caused by earlier years because of changes in reporting criteria that became effective in 1975.

¶ Case data subsequent to 1974 are not comparable with earlier years because of changes in reporting criteria that became effective in 1975.

** Last indigenous case of yellow fever was reported in 1911; before 1996, the last imported case was reported in 1924.

HISTORICAL TABLES — 1966-1973

TABLE 5. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Summary of reported cases, United States, 1966-1973

| Disease | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Amebiasis | 2,921 | 3,157 | 3,005 | 2,915 | 2,888 | 2,752 | 2,199 | 2,235 |
| Anthrax | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Septic meningitis | 3,058 | 3,082 | 4,494 | 3,672 | 6,480 | 5,176 | 4,634 | 4,846 |
| Botulism | 9 | 5 | 7 | 16 | 12 | 25 | 22 | 34 |
| Brucellosis | 262 | 265 | 218 | 235 | 213 | 183 | 196 | 202 |
| Chancroid | 838 | 784 | 845 | 1,104 | 1,416 | 1,320 | 1,414 | 1,165 |
| Cholera | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Diphtheria | 209 | 219 | 260 | 241 | 435 | 215 | 152 | 228 |
| Encephalitis, primary | 2,121 | 1,478 | 1,781 | 1,613 | 1,580 | 1,524 | 1,059 | 1,613 |
| Post-infectious | 964 | 1,060 | 502 | 304 | 370 | 439 | 243 | 354 |
| Gonorrhea | 351,738 | 404,836 | 464,543 | 534,872 | 600,072 | 670,268 | 767,215 | 842,621 |
| Granuloma inguinale | 148 | 154 | 156 | 154 | 124 | 89 | 81 | 62 |
| Hansen disease (leprosy) | 109 | 81 | 123 | 98 | 129 | 131 | 130 | 146 |
| Hepatitis A (infectious) | 32,859 | 38,909 | 45,893 | 48,416 | 56,797 | 59,606 | 54,074 | 50,749 |
| Hepatitis B (serum) | 1,497 | 2,458 | 4,829 | 5,909 | 8,310 | 9,556 | 9,402 | 8,451 |
| Leptospirosis | 72 | 67 | 69 | 89 | 47 | 62 | 41 | 57 |
| Lymphogranuloma venereum | 308 | 371 | 485 | 520 | 612 | 692 | 756 | 408 |
| Malaria | 565 | 2,022 | 2,317 | 3,102 | 3,051 | 2,375 | 742 | 237 |
| Measles (rubeola) | 204,136 | 62,705 | 22,231 | 25,826 | 47,351 | 75,290 | 32,275 | 26,690 |
| Meningococcal disease | 3,381 | 2,161 | 2,623 | 2,951 | 2,505 | 2,262 | 1,323 | 1,378 |
| Mumps | 152,209 | 152,209 | 90,918 | 104,953 | 124,939 | 74,215 | 69,612 | 69,612 |
| Murine typhus fever | 33 | 52 | 36 | 36 | 27 | 23 | 18 | 32 |
| Pertussis (whooping cough) | 7,717 | 9,718 | 4,810 | 3,285 | 4,249 | 3,036 | 3,287 | 1,759 |
| Plague | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Poliomyelitis, total | 113 | 41 | 53 | 20 | 33 | 21 | 31 | 8 |
| Paralytic | 106 | 40 | 53 | 18 | 31 | 17 | 29 | 7 |
| Psittacosis | 50 | 41 | 43 | 57 | 35 | 32 | 52 | 33 |
| Rabies, animal | 4,178 | 4,481 | 3,591 | 3,490 | 3,224 | 4,310 | 4,369 | 3,640 |
| Rabies, human | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Rheumatic fever, acute | 4,472 | 3,985 | 3,470 | 3,229 | 3,227 | 2,793 | 2,614 | 2,560 |
| Rocky Mountain spotted fever | 268 | 305 | 298 | 498 | 380 | 432 | 523 | 668 |
| Rubella (German measles) | 46,975 | 46,888 | 49,371 | 57,686 | 56,552 | 45,086 | 25,507 | 27,804 |
| Rubella, congenital syndrome | 11 | 10 | 14 | 31 | 77 | 68 | 42 | 35 |
| Salmonellosis, excluding typhoid fever | 16,841 | 18,120 | 16,514 | 18,419 | 22,096 | 21,928 | 22,151 | 23,818 |
| Shigellosis | 11,888 | 13,474 | 12,180 | 11,946 | 13,845 | 16,143 | 20,207 | 22,642 |
| Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever | 427,752 | 453,351 | 435,013 | 450,008 | 433,405 | 433,405 | 433,405 | 433,405 |
| Syphilis, primary and secondary | 21,414 | 21,053 | 19,019 | 19,130 | 21,982 | 23,783 | 24,429 | 24,825 |
| Total, all stages | 105,159 | 102,581 | 96,271 | 92,162 | 91,382 | 95,997 | 91,149 | 87,469 |
| Tetanus | 235 | 263 | 178 | 192 | 148 | 116 | 128 | 101 |
| Trichinosis | 115 | 66 | 77 | 215 | 109 | 103 | 89 | 102 |
| Tuberculosis | 47,767 | 45,647 | 42,623 | 39,120 | 37,137 | 35,217 | 32,882 | 30,998 |
| Tularemia | 208 | 184 | 186 | 149 | 172 | 187 | 152 | 171 |
| Typhoid fever | 378 | 396 | 395 | 364 | 346 | 407 | 398 | 680 |
| Varicella (chickenpox) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 164,114 | 182,927 |
| Yellow fever | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

NOTE: Data in the annual Summary of Notifiable Diseases might not match data in other CDC surveillance reports because of differences in the timing of reports, the source of the data, and the use of different case definitions.

* Not previously nationally notifiable.

† No longer nationally notifiable.

‡ Last indigenous case of yellow fever was reported in 1911; before 1996, the last imported case was reported in 1924.

HISTORICAL TABLES — 1987–1996

TABLE 6. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — Deaths from selected diseases, United States, 1987–1996

| Cause of Death | ICD* | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
|--|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| AIDS† | *042.*044 | 13,468 | 16,602 | 22,082 | 25,188 | 29,555 | 33,566 | 37,267 | 42,114 | 43,115 | 31,130 |
| Amebiasis | 006 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Anthrax | 022 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Asplenic meningitis | 047.9 | 28 | 37 | 36 | 50 | 47 | 37 | 33 | 30 | 22 | 25 |
| Botulism, foodborne | 005.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Brucellosis | 023 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Chancroid | 093.0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Cholera | 001 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Diphtheria | 002 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Encephalitis, Eastern equine | 062.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Encephalitis, California | 062.5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Encephalitis, St. Louis | 062.3 | 2 | — | — | 13 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | — |
| Encephalitis, Western equine | 062.1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Gonococcal infections | 098 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Granuloma inguinale | 099.2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Haemophilus influenzae, invasive | 041.5 | 25 | 25 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 16 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 7 |
| Hansen disease (leprosy) | 030 | 1 | — | 4 | 3 | — | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | — |
| Hepatitis, viral, infectious (Hep A) | 070.0, 070.1 | 77 | 70 | 88 | 76 | 71 | 82 | 95 | 97 | 142 | 121 |
| Hepatitis, viral, serum (Hep B) | 070.2, 070.3 | 595 | 621 | 711 | 816 | 912 | 903 | 1,041 | 1,120 | 1,027 | 1,082 |
| Hepatitis, viral, other and unsp. | 070.4-070.9 | 510 | 599 | 717 | 686 | 897 | 1,016 | 1,353 | 1,844 | 2,231 | 2,577 |
| Leptospirosis | 100 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 2 | 2 |
| Lymphogranuloma venereum | 099.1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Malaria | 084 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 3 | 8 | 4 |
| Measles (rubeola) | 055 | 2 | 3 | 32 | 64 | 27 | 4 | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| Meningococcal disease | 036 | 258 | 278 | 273 | 215 | 198 | 201 | 260 | 276 | 273 | 290 |
| Mumps | 072 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Murine typhus fever | 081.0 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Pertussis (whooping cough) | 033 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 12 | — | 5 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 4 |
| Plague | 020 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Psittacosis | 073 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Rabies, human | 071 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Rheumatic fever, acute | 390-392 | 42 | 76 | 70 | 66 | 89 | 100 | 153 | 191 | 159 | 114 |
| Rubella (German measles) | 056 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Salmonellosis, incl. paratyphoid fever | 002.1-002.9, 003 | 105 | 66 | 99 | 80 | 53 | 47 | 52 | 49 | 66 | 58 |
| Shigellosis | 004 | 13 | 8 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| Spotted fevers | 082.0 | 21 | 20 | 10 | 20 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 6 |
| Syphilis | 090-097 | 98 | 85 | 105 | 106 | 93 | 91 | 80 | 79 | 65 | 73 |
| Tetanus | 037 | 16 | 17 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 1 |
| Trichinosis | 124 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Tuberculosis (all forms) | 010-018 | 1,755 | 1,921 | 1,970 | 1,810 | 1,713 | 1,705 | 1,631 | 1,478 | 1,336 | 1,202 |
| Typhoid fever | 021 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | — | — | 2 | — |
| Varicella (chickenpox)† | 002.0 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Yellow fever | 052 | 89 | 83 | 89 | 120 | 81 | 100 | 100 | 124 | 115 | 81 |
| | 01060 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |

NOTE: Data in the annual *Summary of Notifiable Diseases* might not match data in other CDC surveillance reports because of differences in the timing of reports, the source of the data, and the use of different case definitions.

*Numbers in ICD column refer to the category numbers listed in the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, 1975*. (The asterisks in the ICD column pertain to the ICD code, not a footnote. They indicate that the numbers are not part of the ICD but were introduced for use in the United States.)

† Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

‡ Varicella was taken off the nationally notifiable disease list in 1991. Many states continue to report these cases to CDC.

Source: National Center for Health Statistics System, 1987–1996. Deaths are classified to the ICD Ninth Revision.

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State and Territorial Epidemiologists and Laboratory Directors

State and Territorial Epidemiologists and Laboratory Directors are acknowledged for their contributions to *CDC Surveillance Summaries*. The epidemiologists listed below were in the positions shown as of June 1998, and the laboratory directors listed below were in the positions shown as of June 1998.

| State/Territory | Epidemiologist | Laboratory Director |
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| Connecticut | James L. Hadler, MD, MPH | Sanders F. Hawkins, PhD |
| Delaware | A. LeRoy Hathcock, PhD | Roy Almeida, DrPH |
| District of Columbia | Martin E. Levy, MD, MPH | James B. Thomas, ScD |
| Florida | Richard S. Hopkins, MD, MSPH | E. Charles Hartwig, ScD |
| Georgia | Kathleen E. Toomey, MD, MPH | Elizabeth A. Franko, DrPH |
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| Nebraska | Thomas J. Safranek, MD | Steve Hinrichs, MD |
| Nevada | Randall L. Todd, DrPH | L. Dee Brown, MD, MPH |
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| Oregon | David W. Fleming, MD | Michael R. Skeels, PhD, MPH |
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| Virginia | Suzanne R. Jenkins, VMD, MPH | James L. Pearson, DrPH, BCLD |
| Washington | Paul A. Stehr-Green, DrPH, MPH | Jon M. Counts, DrPH |
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| Wisconsin | Jeffrey P. Davis, MD | Ronald H. Laessig, PhD |
| Wyoming | Gayle L. Miller, DVM, MPH | Garry L. McKee, PhD, MPH |
| American Samoa | Edgar C. Reid, DSM, MPH | Edgar C. Reid, MO, MPH |
| Federated States of Micronesia | Jean-Paul Chaine | — |
| Guam | Robert L. Haddock, DVM, MPH | Florencia Nocon (Acting) |
| Marshall Islands | Tom D. Kijiner | — |
| Northern Mariana Islands | Jose L. Chong, MD | Joseph Villagomez |
| Palau | Jill McCready, MS, MPH | — |
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